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S. AFRICA'S TREATY WITH GERMANY.

A SQUABBLE BETWEEN POLITICIANS.

IS BRITAIN BEING SHUT OUT?

Capetown (U.P.)—Ever since
representatives of the two Govern-
ments concluded in September the
trade treaty between Germany and
the Union of South Africa, a cam-
paign has been conducted here to
prevent the treaty being ratified by
Parliament, and, as the opening of
the session draws nearer, the attack
is being intensified. At first, op-
position came from the men who
oppose the Government simply be-
cause they are the Government.
Then business, as represented by
the Chamber of Commerce, joined
in and their voices were swelled by
the voices of Imperialists.

To-day the opposition Press is
firing broadsides into the treaty
and demanding that Parliament
shall hold it up, obviously in the
hope that the next session of the
Hertzog Parliament may be its last,
as the election will closely follow it.
If the South African Party is
returned there is little doubt that
the treaty will be scrapped.

The fear that inter-imperial trade
will be injured is the basis of the
main argument against the treaty.

"The treaty says to us and to
the whole world," declared the
Chairman of the Capetown Cham-
ber of Commerce "that South
Africa as a country is not in favour
of inter-imperial trade such as we
have known it."

Denouncing the Treaty.

One of the Government's strong-
est opponents in its general fiscal
policy, on the same occasion vigor-
ously denounced the treaty and
ended by declaring "Germany after
all is said and done, is one of our
biggest rivals. What does she do
to assist us? She takes nothing
from us compared with what Great
Britain takes."

This campaign of opposition has
spread to Rhodesia which, of
course, has a Customs arrangement
with the Union through whose ports
her goods must enter. Rhodesia
to-day is talking about denouncing
the Customs arrangement in order
to impress upon the Union Govern-
ment that her first wish is to
"trade imperially." The strongest
Press opposition in the Union has
come from the Cape Times
which, at the time of writing,
reached the stage of describing the
treaty as "Dictation from Ger-
many."

"How did this treaty originate?"
asks the Cape Times. "Were the
negotiations opened from the Ger-
man side or from the side of the
Union? And if there is some rea-
son to believe Germany either
originated or entered very cordially
into the negotiations what was it
that Germany was expecting to

gain by the conclusion of the
treaty. "Why should Ger-
many be so anxious to conclude a
special treaty with South Africa?"

A Pugnacious Barrister.

"The answer as it seems to us,"
adds the newspaper, "is to be
found in the Article (8) which
places the German Reich on the
same footing as Great Britain with
regard to any future preferences
that may be granted to Great
Britain by the Union. For Ger-
many we have not the least doubt
has been shrewd enough to see that
if once the principle could be em-
bodied in a treaty with a Dominion
of the British Empire it would spell
the end of the system of Imperial
Preferences for at any rate many
years to come. That from the Ger-
man point of view would be a great
achievement. Apparently Germany
has found in Mr. Beyers (Minister
of Mines who negotiated the treaty)
either a dupe or a willing accomplice."

Any one who knows the Minister
of Mines would hardly apply either
description to him. He is a bar-
rister of the pugnacious type and
has been credited with republican
views. He of all the members of
the Hertzog Government is per-
haps the most likely to drive a
hard bargain for his country.

Election Tactics.

It has been pointed out from the
Government side that apart from
gold and diamonds the percentage
of South African products sent to
Britain is not a tremendously high
one but for electioneering purposes
it suits the opposition to declare
that under this treaty "South
Africa is depriving herself delib-
erately of her powers to negotiate
preferential arrangements with
Great Britain or the Dominions
of the British Empire."

There is much similar talk about
the "banning of the door" against
Britain, but it is unlikely that the
Government will be deflected from
its course and, having the majority
to do so, will push it through the
House of Assembly.

It is the first treaty that South
Africa has attempted since her new
status of equality with Britain and
the sister States of the British
Commonwealth of Nations was ac-
knowledgeed to the world, and it is
unlikely that the course chosen will
be changed. Prominence is given
here to messages from Melbourne
stating that the Federal Govern-
ment regarded the treaty with the
"utmost seriousness" but against
this it is pointed out that Mr.
Amery has declared in the Com-
mons that preference would not
in any way be effected by the treaty
as far as articles enumerated in the
South African tariff as enjoying
preference were concerned. The
framers of the treaty are quite
content to take Mr. Amery's views.

Mother of six children, all under
eight years of age, Elizabeth Berry-
man (39), wife of a Taunton lorry
driver, was overcome with faintness,
fell on to the kitchen fire, and was
fatally burned. Her two-month-
old baby was in her arms at the
time and was found in the fender
covered in soot and cinders, but
uninjured.

ARTIFICIAL COTTON CORPORATION.

MAY REVOLUTIONISE WORLD'S MARKET.

London (U.P.)—A corporation
with only one hundred pounds
sterling capital is likely to revolu-
tionize the world's cotton market,
according to London cotton experts.
The little corporation, under the
direction of Mr. C. J. Hedley-
Thornton, has refused to accept
government assistance and has ex-
pressly stated that it did not in-
tend to increase the share capital.

Yet the company claims control
of the secret of artificial cotton
which many believe will soon be
offering real cotton a most serious
competition, if it does not entirely
eclipse it. The explanation of this
refusal to accept either assistance
from the government or aid in the
form of further investments is ex-
plained by a close friend of Mr.
Hedley-Thornorton on the grounds
that the company has almost un-
limited offers of backing from
banks and financial houses.

Mr. Hedley-Thornorton and his
associates are now embarking on
the commercial production of a
substitute for cotton which they
have been working on for nine
years. The material comes from a
weed, first found in British Guiana,
with which the group has been ex-
perimenting intensively. A series
of chemical processes are applied
to the weed and later to the fibre
from the stalk which transforms
this fibre into a substitute ready
for the mills.

Result of Long Experiment.

Ordinary cotton-mill equipment
is perfectly adapted to manufac-
turing the new artificial product.
The directors claim that no man-
ufacturer will have to spend a penny
in converting plant or premises.
Moreover, the new stuff requires
only about one-third as much dye-
stuff and one-third as much time as
real cotton needs.

This fact is demonstrated by plac-
ing a ball of real cotton and a ball
of artificial cotton in a dye tank.
The real cotton floats for a time,
showing the slowness with which it
absorbs the liquid, but the artificial
sinks almost at once.

Mr. Hedley-Thornorton declares
that many people have asked him
why it will not be possible for
others to steal one or two roots
some dark night and commence
growing the substitute themselves.
His answer is that he is more than
willing to present anyone with a
sample of the roots free. He de-
clares that the recipient will still
have the equivalent of the nine
years experimentation which he
himself has just completed. The
work of discovering how to treat
the weed to obtain the present
high-producer and then the secrets
of treating the fibre to turn it into
a cotton-like substance would all
have to be done over again.

A further point that is interest-
ing growers is the fact that the
new substitute is gathered in by a
reaping process which is both faster
and cheaper than the picking of
cotton.

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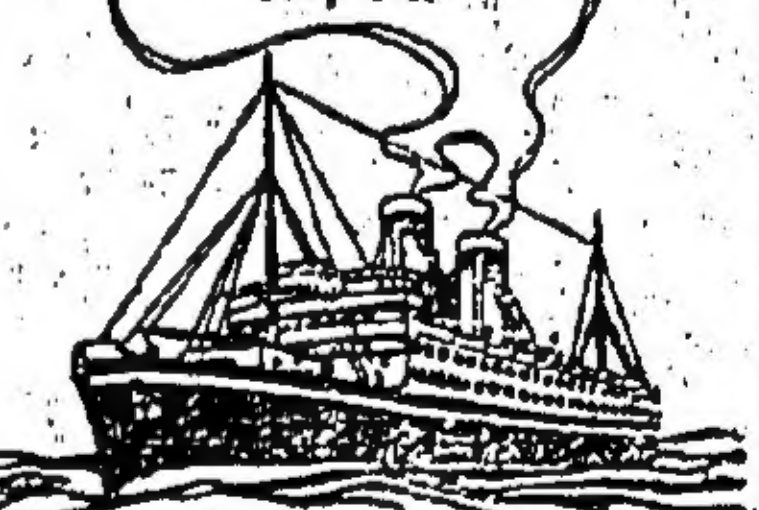
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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(March 14th.)

H.K. Rope Manufacturing Co.,
Ltd., 45th ordinary meeting, St.
George's Building, 11.30 a.m.

Society of St. George, Annual
General Meeting, H.K. Club annex,
5.30 p.m.

Tennis:—Open Singles: E. F.
Fincher v. R. M. Henderson, Luk
Ding Cheung v. S. A. Kumjahn.
Hockey: Y.M.C.A. 2nd XI. v.
University 2nd XI, King's Park, 5
p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Actress"
and Sam Ku West.

World Theatre: "It."

Star Theatre: "The Play Girl."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

Friday.

(March 15th.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Actress"
and Sam Ku West.

World Theatre: "It."

Star Theatre: "The Play Girl."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe
via Suez (Naldera); Europe via
Siberia (Khiva). Outward: Europe
via Siberia (Naldera), 6 p.m.

Saturday.

(March 16th.)

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels,
Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting, Ex-
change Building, noon.

St. Peter's Club, Marathon Race,
3 p.m.

Concert and Dance, University
Great Hall, 8 p.m.

Cricket:—Division I: Univer-
sity v. Royal Artillery (L), Navy
v. Chinese (F), Hong Kong O.C. v.
Kowloon (F). Division II: Police
v. R.A.S.C. (L), Kowloon v. Crai-
gower (F), Recreation v. Hong
Kong C.C. (F).

Queen Theatre: "The Actress"
and Sam Ku West.

World Theatre: "Adam and
Eve."

Star Theatre: "Wolf Fangs."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Restaurant, 8 p.m., Peninsula
Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward:
Europe via Marseilles (Khiva),
10.30 a.m.

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push upwards



TO CLOSE
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and push
lever down

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THROUGH POO ON CHINESE HERBS.**

Under Physician's Treatment Two Weeks—Grew Worse—Doctors Insist
Removing Boy to Hospital and Gave Very Little Hope of Recovery.

Jenks Brooks, son of Mrs. John T. Brooks, 1904 H. Street, Modesto, Calif., U.S.A., suffered with typhoid fever, for two weeks under physician's and nurse's care—grew steadily worse. Mother becomes alarmed over safety of her son and is induced to try the POO ON CHINESE HERBS TREATMENT for Typhoid. Result—Instant relief and absolute cure in short time. Mrs. Brooks said:—

"My boy Jenks was in bed suffering from fever and chills, he was treated by physicians for two weeks with what they called typhoid fever, he could not eat and had severe pains in the stomach; delicious, stomach was bloated; he was kept in ice packs and rubber ice mattress and attended by a trained nurse; he did not show any improvement but became worse so other doctors were called in for consultation. They all insisted on removing boy to the hospital and did not give much hope for his recovery.

"I was recommended and insisted upon by Mrs. De Lemos to try the POO ON CHINESE HERB TREATMENT, as she had been cured of a complication of diseases by them. I made up my mind to give the POO ON CHINESE HERBS a trial; after the first day's treatment the fever was very much reduced and he began to have an appetite and slept well at night. After five days' treatment the fever was cured and after a few more treatments the boy was absolutely well and playing around the yard and eating heartily, and was able to go back to school, and feels as well as he ever did.

Mrs. G. A. Bayes says:— "I am positive that POO ON CHINESE HERBS and Ointment Saved My Child's Eyesight Because I tried Several Eye Specialists Before Going to POO ON. The Cure Was Simply Wonderful and I Am Very Grateful.

Stockton, and Modesto. She finally grew so bad that I had to keep her in a darkened room. I kept her under constant care in the darkened room for nearly two months. A friend then told me about the Herbalist, Yee Poo Lun, and the POO ON Chinese Herb Treatment. I had no faith in treatment of this kind, as I have tried so many kinds of treatments and doctors in vain, but in desperation I decided to try the POO ON Chinese Herbs. At this time water was running from her eyes, excessively. I gave her the POO ON Chinese Herbs, an ointment, and some wash. At the end of a week the matter running from the eyes stopped and almost at once a marked improvement took place. She continued to improve very fast and her eyes began to clear up. A short while after I started giving her the POO ON Herbs she was entirely cured from this disease and her eyes were back to normal so that she should see as good as ever. I am certainly thankful to the Herbs and the Herbalist and am positive that POO ON Herbs Absolutely cured my child's eyes.

Thousands suffering from catarrh, bronchial and lung trouble, throat, cough, asthma, hay fever, malaria, stomach trouble, indigestion, constipation, gastritis, piles, diarrhoea, fatigue, heart disease, eczema, scrofula, female trouble, nervousness, insomnia, obesity, kidney, bladder trouble, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, pyorrhea, epileptic fits, paralysis, tumors, ulcer, pimples, dizziness, headaches, and many other chronic diseases, have been restored to health and happiness without poisonous drugs or the knife, by the POO ON Chinese Herbs.

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YEE POO LUN, Chinese Herbalist, Managing Director, over twenty-five years' practical experience in America curing the sick with Chinese Herbs. Main Office: Modesto, Calif., U.S.A. Hong Kong Office: 62A, Queen's Road Central, 1st floor. Entrance, 66, Queen's Road Central. Office Hours: Daily 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Evening Hours: 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. by appointment only. European Lady in attendance.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN ITALY.

RELATIVES OF TUBERCULAR WORKMEN TO BENEFIT.

COMBATING DISEASE AND ILLNESS.

Rome (U.S.).—Social insurance in Italy has reached a high grade of development during the last five or six years, and in many respects Italy is well in the van among European nations in this department of state organisation. This country was rather late in coming into the field of social insurance against unemployment, sickness, disability and old age, but extensive measures have been taken of late to remedy past neglect. An act of 1919, amended in 1923, made a system of contributory old-age and disability pensions compulsory for industrial workers.

The Ministry of National Economy recently announced that the condition of the available funds and the experience obtained in the matters is so favourable as to justify a 75 per cent. increase for small pensions maturing after five years, insurance and an average increase of one third for the others. An additional increase of 10 per cent. will be allowed for each dependent child in the case of all pensions.

At the present time, it has been calculated that more than 100,000 persons are in receipt of these pensions. The decision of the ministry will have the effect of increasing the sums derived from insurance pensions by 40 or 50 per cent. and in some cases by as much as 80 per cent.

Sources of the Increases. The report on the subject states that the increases which it has been possible to grant are due to "the state of the money market, which has allowed of permanent investments at five and a half per cent. instead of four per cent. to economical management which has reduced general expenses, and to the fact that disability claims arise less frequently than was foreseen when the actuary worked out the scheme."

Social insurance is one of the basic ideas in the Fascist conception of the labour problem, and is covered fully in the Labor Charter, which enunciates it as a definite obligation and right of workpeople. The funds provided by the nationwide system of social insurance have, incidentally, benefited the national economy in a direct way, several works of a national and constructive character having been financed with funds held for social insurance.

In 1927, the National Fund for Social Insurance invested 539 million lire in railroad construction, housing scheme, land reclamation, electric establishments and municipal loans. The total capital thus invested in national work is now calculated to be in the neighbourhood of 3,000 million lire.

During 1928, a further great step in the matter of social insurance was taken by Italy, which, it is claimed, places her in the forefront of civilized nations in this respect. That was the system of compulsory insurance against tuberculosis, now extended to all operatives working in industrial establishments; the premiums being almost entirely paid by the employers. It is the intention of the Government to extend this form of insurance to other categories.

Re-organizing Hospitals. With the money received from the employers' contributions, a number of new tuberculosis sanatoria will be built throughout the country, while existing hospitals and clinics will be reorganised and remodelled. The benefits extended to the insured are in part made available for their families, the principal being that a tubercular relative of an insured person living in the same house is as dangerous to the general welfare as the tubercular workman himself.

Social insurance against accidents has recently been extended to the "baldies" or the Fascist boy scouts, the "avanguardisti," or training corps for the recruits of the "blackshirt" army, and the children of the Italian schools. The question as to what constitutes an accident for which compensation can be claimed is very carefully defined in the ordinance issued by the president of the National Ballia Institute. Generally speaking, accidents occurring during physical exercises, or drill, or in execution of orders give the right to claim compensation.

Figures issued by the National Institute of Insurances show that private insurance is gradually extending throughout the country. In

CHILD MARRIAGE IN PALESTINE.

A PHYSICAL AND MORAL DANGER.

JEWISH GIRL OF TEN SOLD TO ARAB.

Jerusalem (U.P.).—That conditions governing child marriage in Palestine are in many respects no better than those described in Miss Mayo's "Mother India," is implied in a statement by Dr. Rosa Welt-Straus, an American woman who organized in 1919 the Palestine Women's Equal Rights Association and immediately after began her campaign against child marriage. In denouncing this abuse, Dr. Straus declared that the first and foremost paragraph in protective legislation of children ought to be against the "very real danger, physical, mental and moral, of child marriage."

Dr. Straus cites a recent case where a Jewish child of ten was sold by her eighty-year old father into marriage to a middle aged Arab of Acre. The purchasing price was £30.

"This brings to the notice of the public the horror of existing conditions. Such cases happen and are happening, and still no law has been framed to protect these unhappy children," Dr. Straus declared.

At the beginning of the British occupation there were no civil laws concerning marriage, the religious courts having exclusive jurisdiction in this matter. The Rabbinical court consented to raising the minimum marriage age of girls to sixteen, and the association was promised that no license would be issued to girls below that age.

Women Interested. "Nevertheless, child marriages continued, and continue," Dr. Straus states. "Sometime ago we made a desperate effort to stop the marriage of a child of twelve to a man far above middle age, and though we were supported by a high government official and the Chief Rabbi, the child was married. The man had the law on his side."

A Resolution submitted by delegates from Palestine against child marriage was adopted by the International Woman's Association for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship held in Rome in 1923. It condemned child marriage as "one of the great obstacles to the physical and intellectual development of women in the countries where it prevails," and requested the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations to consider the question of child marriage in mandated countries such as Palestine, with special reference to the age of consent which should be fixed at sixteen, and preferably at eighteen years.

Similarly the Convention against Traffic in Women and for the Protection of Children was made familiar with conditions in Palestine, the Palestine Association launching simultaneously a vigorous legal campaign against other social evils in the country.

Palestine in this respect is behind Egypt where two years ago the minimum legal age for marriage for girls was fixed at sixteen years. In Palestine the women were told they could have the law amended if the three religious communities—Moslem, Christian and Jewish—would petition for such an amendment. This procedure Dr. Straus describes as a "hard and laborious way, but we have not given up the fight for the general abolition of child marriage in mandated countries."

1928, the premiums received by this insurance body, which is one of the largest in Italy, amounted to Lire 237,033,000. In 1929, the figure was Lire 250,329,000, while in 1927 the amount received in insurance premiums by the company referred to reached Lire 304,240,000. The full returns for 1928 are not yet available, but the provisional figures indicate that the increase has been well maintained. During the first six months of 1929, premiums for a value of Lire 100,140,000 were received by the National Institute of Insurance, in comparison with Lire 144,205,000 for the corresponding six months of 1927.

The principle of social insurance, insisted upon in the Labor Charter may now be considered one of the pillars supporting the structure of the syndical "co-operations" law, which regulates all the relations between employers and employees.

Further extensions of the principal may be looked for in the future, for instance among the country's agriculturists, especially when the extensive integral land reclamation scheme gets under way, and provides work for hundreds of thousands of agricultural labourers in undertakings that will be partly industrial and partly agricultural.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN RUSSIA.

"STON HERE, PLEASE!"

"EQUALITY" OF THE SEXES.

People who get married and divorced in the new Russia are doubtless stirred by the same emotions of love and hate, joy and sorrow, as people elsewhere. But very little of it shows on the surface. The United Press correspondent has just spent some hours in one of these depots of fulfilled and shattered loves. So far at least as outward appearances are concerned, the thrill seems to have run out of these major human events. The process is short and painless, without any formalities or rigamaroles.

Obtaining an automobile or dog license is, in most countries, a more impressive and more complicated business than marrying or unmarrying in Moscow. You get into line, without even bothering to remove your hat and overcoat, and wait for one of the clerks to call "next!" Then, having answered a few simple questions and signed your name, you go home with your new life's partner or your new freedom. Apart from the waiting, marriage or divorce is a matter of five minutes.

Legal Comment on Life.

On Leuchevsky street is one of the eight Moscow bureaus for registering marriages, divorces, births and deaths. The depot consists of three drab looking rooms in a row, in each of them a clerk or two behind a rough table. Sitting in the first room, where the divorces are attended to, you can see into the second, where births and deaths are being registered, and into the third, where couples are being married. Every pair of newlyweds, as it emerges, walk past the book of births, the book of deaths and finally the registry of divorces. But presumably they are too occupied with their new happiness to think about the unsavory implications of this legal comment on life. A sad or cynical smile, though, can be detected on some of the faces of the men and women in the divorce department as they watch the happy pairs retreat through the door into the snowstorm outside.

Marriage requires the presence of both parties to the arrangement. Divorce, on the other hand, can be obtained by one, not merely in the absence of the other but even without his or her knowledge. Any husband or wife may receive a rubber-stamped postcard any morning informing them they have been divorced.

When Both Appear.

Only where there are children is it necessary for both husband and wife to appear. They put on record their agreement as to the custody and support of their offspring. If they cannot agree, the case is sent to the courts to be considered by the League of Nations in mandated countries such as Palestine, with special reference to the age of consent which should be fixed at sixteen, and preferably at eighteen years.

In marrying, the man and woman are asked whether they are aware of the state of each other's health. They are warned that if they hide from one another any venereal disease, they are subject to imprisonment. The bride is given a choice of keeping her own name or adopting her husband's. In some cases, indeed, husbands have taken their wives' names. There is absolute equality of sexes in this regard.

It is no crime in Moscow to divorce soon after marriage—cases of marriages that lasted only a few hours are on record. But the authorities watch closely men who marry and divorce with suspicious speed. If it appears that the easy laws are used as a means of defrauding women, the man is prosecuted as an ordinary criminal. Such cases, however, are rare. The man's legal responsibility to support children, whether fathered in wedlock or out of wedlock, is a great deterrent. The Soviet law makes no distinction between legitimate and illegitimate births—considering all children legitimate, and all parents (including the unmarried ones) responsible for their support and education.

Church as Deterrent to Divorce.

In the bureau visited by the correspondent, an average day's work consists of about 25 marriages and about 90 divorces. Figures for the whole city are in about the same proportion. From the first of January to the first of October, a period of nine months, the Soviet capital had 20,423 marriages and 15,247 divorces.

Smaller towns and the peasant districts show a sharp diminution of the number of divorces as compared with the marriages. Thus, taking the province of Moscow, there were in the same period 9,809 marriages and 4,214 divorces in small towns; in the peasant villages of the province there were 14,830 marriages but only 5,233 divorces. In other words, whereas there are about four divorces for every five marriages in Moscow, there is only about one divorce to every three marriages in the neighbouring villages. (Continued on next column.)

DEATH SENTENCE IN 41 MINUTES.

CONDEMNED MAN THANKS THE JUDGE.

Only four and a half minutes elapsed from the time a man, who pleaded guilty to murder, stepped into the dock at Liverpool Assizes until he was sentenced to death.

The man was Joseph Reginald Victor Clarke, alias Kennedy, aged 21, wireless engineer, of Hilgay, Norfolk, and he was charged with the murder of Mrs. Alice Fontaine, a widow, aged 47, of North Brook Street, Princes Park, Liverpool, on December 28th, and with the attempted murder of her daughter, Miss Mary Agnes Fontaine, aged 18.

Horn-Rimmed Glasses.

Clarke stepped boldly into the dock with his hands thrust deeply into his overcoat pockets. He wore horn-rimmed spectacles.

As the indictment was being read he laid his hands on the dock rail after a hurried glance round the Court.

In answer to the charge he replied in a loud, steady voice, "I plead guilty."

Mr. Justice Finlay: You thoroughly understand that you are pleading guilty to a charge of wilful murder, and thoroughly understand that the only sentence can be which follows that?

"Thank You."

Clarke: Yes, my lord.

Mr. Justice Finlay: You have thoroughly and clearly thought it over and understand?—Yes, my lord.

Mr. Justice Finlay: Very well. In reply to the Clerk of Assize, Clerk said he had nothing to say.

Clarke appeared to be unmoved as the death sentence was being passed. With a curt "Thank you, my lord," he turned about quickly, walked to the stairs, and disappeared below.

The shortest murder trial on record in England was at Manchester in November, 1925, when a man who pleaded guilty was sentenced to death in four minutes. James Frederick Stratton, aged 26, was condemned in six minutes at the Old Bailey in March, 1927, when he pleaded guilty to killing a typist in a train at Hackney.

COLLEGES' WAR OVER—16s. 8d.

FEUDAL DUES AT OXFORD.

Legal warfare is threatened between two Oxford Colleges. Magdalen and Merton are involved in a dispute which dates back to Tudor days, says the Daily Express. In 1517 the president of Magdalen made a reckless agreement with Merton College that when a president of Magdalen died or resigned the college would do fealty to Merton for certain lands in the Oxfordshire village of Chalgrove, and would also pay the sum of 10s. 8d. Ancient Dignity.

Magdalen has now decided that what might have been right for the past four hundred years is wrong in 1929. Merton, with the dignity of tradition at its back, pretended not to hear the complaining voice.

That, however, was before Magdalen refused to pay the 16s. 8d. "At the moment certain domestic conversations are going on between ourselves and Merton," said an official of Magdalen.

New President.

"All that has happened is this. Professor G. S. Gordon has recently been appointed as the new president, and the college has refused to make the usual payment. It is extremely unlikely that this dispute will reach the High Court. We have great hopes that our own legal luminaries will be able to fight it out."

A report is current that Merton College intended to put in the bailiffs on the Chalgrove property. This report may have been circulated to intimidate Magdalen, but Magdalen is made of sterner stuff than to be intimidated by a mere threat of bailiffs.

The lands at Chalgrove mentioned in this dispute are known to history as Chalgrove Field, where Royals and Parliamentary troops met in battle on June 18th, 1643.

Family life is thus enormously more stable among the peasants than among the city population. The necessity of keeping the peasant land holdings together, and the strength of the church in the villages, explain this contrast in large measure.

Statistics for the whole country show the same general contrast. Complete figures are available only for definite large sections of the country and only for the year 1927. The European portion of the Federated Soviet Republics show 623,909 marriages and 247,761 divorces for the year. Of this total, the villages have 623,844 marriages and 142,985 divorces but the large cities have 99,068 marriages and 80,830 divorces; the rest are in the small towns. In Ukraine during 1927 there were 330,079 marriages and 55,367 divorces. Soviet Armenia in the same year had 8,110 marriages and only 550 divorces.



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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

PHIL SCOTT TO GO ON THE STAGE.

Phil Scott, the heavyweight champion of England, is to go on the stage. He has signed a contract to play the part of "Eddie Chick Cowan" in the comedy "Is Zat So?" He will be supported by Mr. Charles Buckmaster in his old part of the trainer "Hurley."

"The contract will in no way interfere with Scott's ordinary boxing, and if the proposed match with Tom Heeney is fixed up he will be able to defend his title just the same," said Mr. Charles Rose, his manager. "The part is a conversational one and includes two rounds of boxing," he added.

YORKSHIRE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

An alteration in the method of deciding the Yorkshire amateur championship was made at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Golf Clubs.

In previous years the championship has been decided by match play, but a recommendation of the Executive Committee, which was adopted provides that a qualifying round (36 holes) shall be played on the Tuesday of the first division meeting, the thirty-two players with the lowest scores to play off by match play (18 holes, final 36 holes). In the case of a tie in the qualifying round a further nine holes shall be played on the same day. Entries are to be limited to players having a club handicap of four or better.

DEATH OF MR. J. H. FARMER.

The death occurred at Crémor last month, of Mr. James Herbert Farmer, an old Harrovian, who was one of the founders of the Middlesex County Football Association, and for some years up to 1899 acted as secretary, a post in which he was succeeded by Mr. F. J. Wall, the present secretary of the Football Association. He was also a member of the M.C.C.

SUSSEX COUNTY CRICKET.

The annual report of the Sussex County Cricket Club shows that the total income for the year was £9,205, and the expenditure £9,581. Subscriptions amounted to £4,172, which exceeded the amount received during the visit of the Australians in 1928 by £80 and is a record for the club.

The usual cricket weeks have been arranged for next season at Hove, Hasting, Eastbourne, and Hove. The new president of the club is the Marquis of Abergavenny.

CAM AND ISIS FROZEN.

The severe frost in England last month effectually prevented any Last Race practice on the Cam for several days to come, and it was decided to transfer the training quarters of the Cambridge University crew to Goring-on-Thames at once.

The Getting On races were postponed indefinitely.

According to custom the Oxford crew entered into strict training on Ash Wednesday, but their energies were restricted to a long training run as the river was to some extent ice-bound. One peculiarity of the Isis is that it freezes at the bottom, sending up white spongy ice, and consequent on 24 deg. of frost during the night, there was an immense accumulation floating down the river. Apparently the water had been blocked above Medley, and as a consequence the stream was not sufficient to clear the river between locks and carry the ice below Illey.

An order was issued by the President, H.C. Morphet (Brasenose), suspending practice for the Torpid Races owing to the dangers of the situation. In company with most of the members of the crew he inspected the upper river as far as the Trout at Godstow, but found the conditions even worse than on the home course.

OXFORD BLUE FOR LAWN TENNIS.

At a meeting of the Oxford University Blues Committee, held at Vincent's Club, it was decided to award a full Blue for lawn tennis.

GOLF AMATEURS PROFESSIONALS.

The match between amateur and professional golfers of Great Britain, which was played unofficially last year for the first time, is to become an official annual match. It will be played this year on April 8th on the course of the Sandwell Park Club at Birmingham.

It is probable that several members of the Ryder Cup team, which will meet America at the end of April, will figure in the professional side, which is to be selected by the Professional Golfers' Association, while the amateur team is to be chosen by the English Golf Union.

In a boxing match at Milan for the Light Heavy-weight Championship of Europe, Bonaglia, Italy, beat Etienne, Belgium, on points, in 15 rounds.

11 TOWNS SKATING MARATHON.

Owing to the exceptional wintry conditions prevailing the so-called "Eleven Towns Tour" was held in Friesland, last month, for the first time for nearly 30 years. This consists of a sort of marathon race on skates to eleven Friesian towns, which must be visited in one day. This feat of endurance entails covering between 100 and 120 miles over the ice.

The start is made from Leeuwarden to Dokkum. Then the skaters turn westwards, passing through Harlingen and Sneek, both on the Zuider Zee. The homeward section from Stavoren was covered in the face of a pitiless north-easter.

Ideal but bitterly cold weather favoured this revival of the greatest skating tradition of Holland. It was quite dark when 300 competitors started out shortly after five o'clock. M. Leemans, a native of Leeuwarden, won the race in a little over eleven hours, which is probably a record time for the course. M. Jongert, of Edam, was second, arriving eight minutes later.

ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP BOARD OF CONTROL.

Plans for the formation of a Board of control for professional rowing, and stalling have been further advanced. Lord Iveagh, Lord Rochdale, Sir Charles Allom, Angus McDonnell, W. H. Mackie (of the Tyne), and W. East (of Putney) have expressed willingness to serve on this board, and a meeting is to be held shortly when the constitution of the new body, which will govern all championship and other important professional races, is to be drawn up.

FOOTBALL FAME OF A NEW JUDGE.

Mr. Arthur Fairfax Charles Coryndon Luxmoore, K.C., has been appointed a judge of the Chancery Division. He is an international Rugby football player, having been a member of the English XV. in 1900-1. In 1899 and 1897 he was a prominent figure in the Cambridge University XV. He is also a good cricketer and golfer, and one of his recreations is shooting. Mr. Luxmoore was born in 1876, and educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Cambridge. He has three daughters and two sons. He has been Mayor of New Romney for several years, and in 1924 he contested Thanet in the Liberal interest.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

IN THE KITCHEN IN YOUR HOME AND MINE.

BED-TIME BEVERAGES.

If you are given to light slumber, a heavy meal late in the evening is very likely to turn an otherwise rosy dream adventure into a near-nightmare.

Light cakes or desserts as a rule hold no midnight horrors as after-math, and if the cupboard is bare of these, it is much better to withhold any meatier feast of baking and let toast and marmalade comprise the lunch for late hunger appeasement.

Rather than tea or coffee, use hot milk as a beverage, for it is soothing to the nerves and will act as a mild inducer of sleep. If children do not care for plain hot milk, milk toast can be hastily prepared, preferably with little toast and much milk, or a pale hot chocolate can be made. In the event of a scarcity of milk, fresh or canned, a prepared bottled chocolate drink will fill the bill.

An eggnog, flavoured with vanilla, is particularly good as well as nourishing. A more unusual eggnog may be made with orange juice instead of milk. To a well-beaten egg, add the juice of one orange and beat it thoroughly. Add two or three teaspoons of maple syrup, beating until well blended. If the orange is small, use two oranges to one egg.

Hot malted milk with egg is delicious when properly made and seasoned. Use two eggs to four tablespoons of malted milk. Mix the malted milk in a cup to a smooth paste with a little boiling water. Beat the egg yolks until light and add, and the whites, stiffly beaten, later just before serving. Add one and one-third cups of hot milk and vanilla or nutmeg to taste. Stir until smooth.

If there are any fruit juices on hand—currant, cherry, raspberry or grape—make a hot fruit punch, using two cups of the fruit juice four cups of water, one cup of sugar, juice of one lemon and the lemon rind sliced, one-half inch stick of cinnamon, and one-fourth teaspoon whole cloves. Boil the water, sugar, lemon rind and spices until the water is well flavoured. Mix the other ingredients, boil for five minutes and serve hot in punch glasses.

Raspberry mint can be easily made with one-quarter cup of crushed raspberries, fresh or canned, and one pint of lemonade, with mint to taste. If fresh mint is used, bruise the leaves and stems of the mint, and crush the berries putting them in the food lemonade about an hour or more before serving, removing the mint beforehand.

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PRUNE SAVOURY.

There are people who prefer a savoury to finish off a meal, and it is often difficult to think of something light and tasty to suit them. This little recipe may help. Wash and soak large prunes overnight, and the next day stew or steam them. In the cavities place a little nut or any cold meat you may happen to have about. Get thin slices of streaky bacon, neat in shape, and wrap the stuffed prunes in these, fastening them with a tiny skewer, or tying up with cotton. If cotton is used, it must be removed before sending to the table. Now fry the rolls until the bacon is crisp all over, and serve piping hot.

Menus.

LATE EVENING COLLATIONS.
Slices of Buttered Wholewheat Bread.
Marmalade.
Thin Cookies.
Orange Eggnog.
Muffins, Split and Toasted.
Cottage Cheese with Gooseberry Jelly.
Raisin Puffs.
Hot Malted Milk.

TINNED SALMON.

Many people are inclined to "look down their noses" at the humble tinned salmon, but it is the good friend of every housewife in an emergency, and should not be despised. From it can be made many appetizing dishes—and quite nourishing ones, too—and you need not worry when friends drop in unexpectedly if you have a tin of salmon in the house. For supper or luncheon try this way with it. Take one medium sized tin of salmon and break it up into fair-sized pieces. Line the bottom of a greased baking dish with it, and on this place a layer of hard-boiled egg; then salmon again, and then egg, and so on until the dish is full or the salmon and eggs are finished. Have eggs on the top. Pour over all this hot white sauce sufficient to nearly cover. Make a crust of mashed potatoes over the top of the dish, dot liberally with pieces of butter, and bake until nicely browned in a hot oven.

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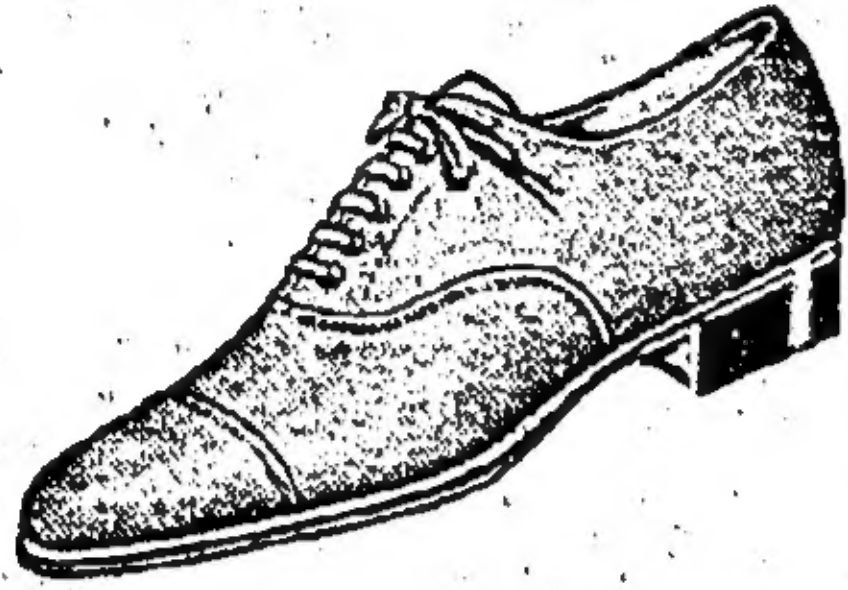
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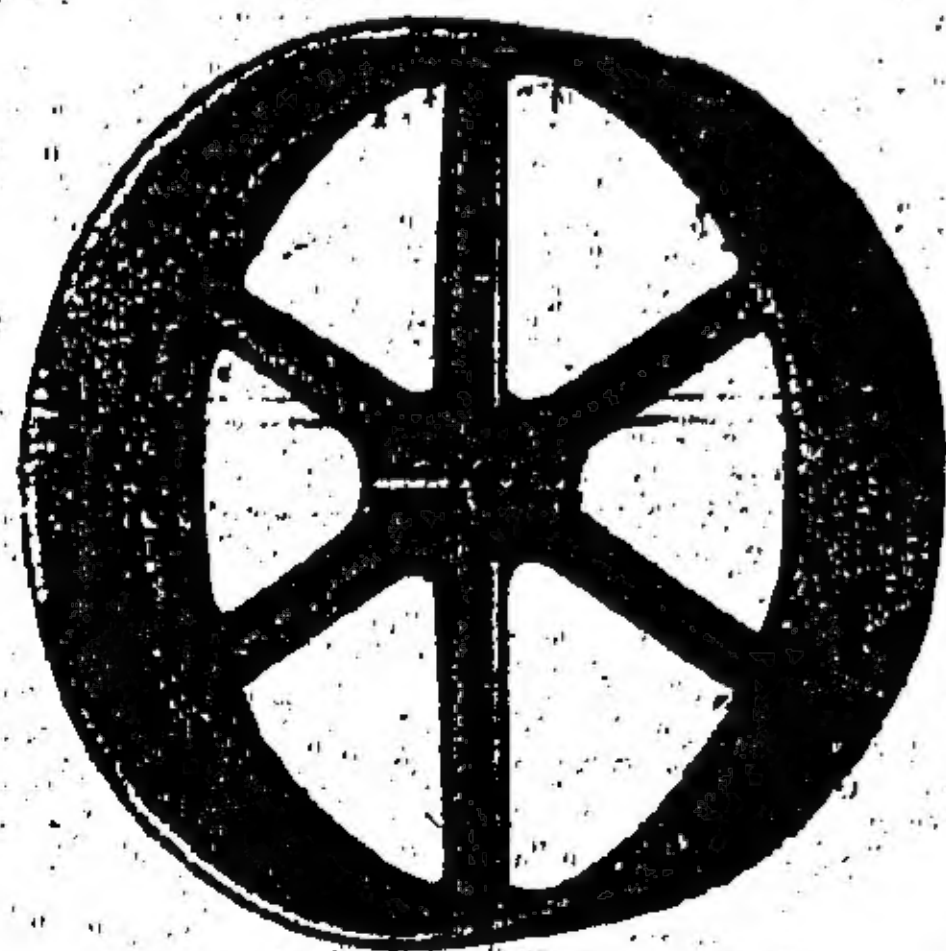
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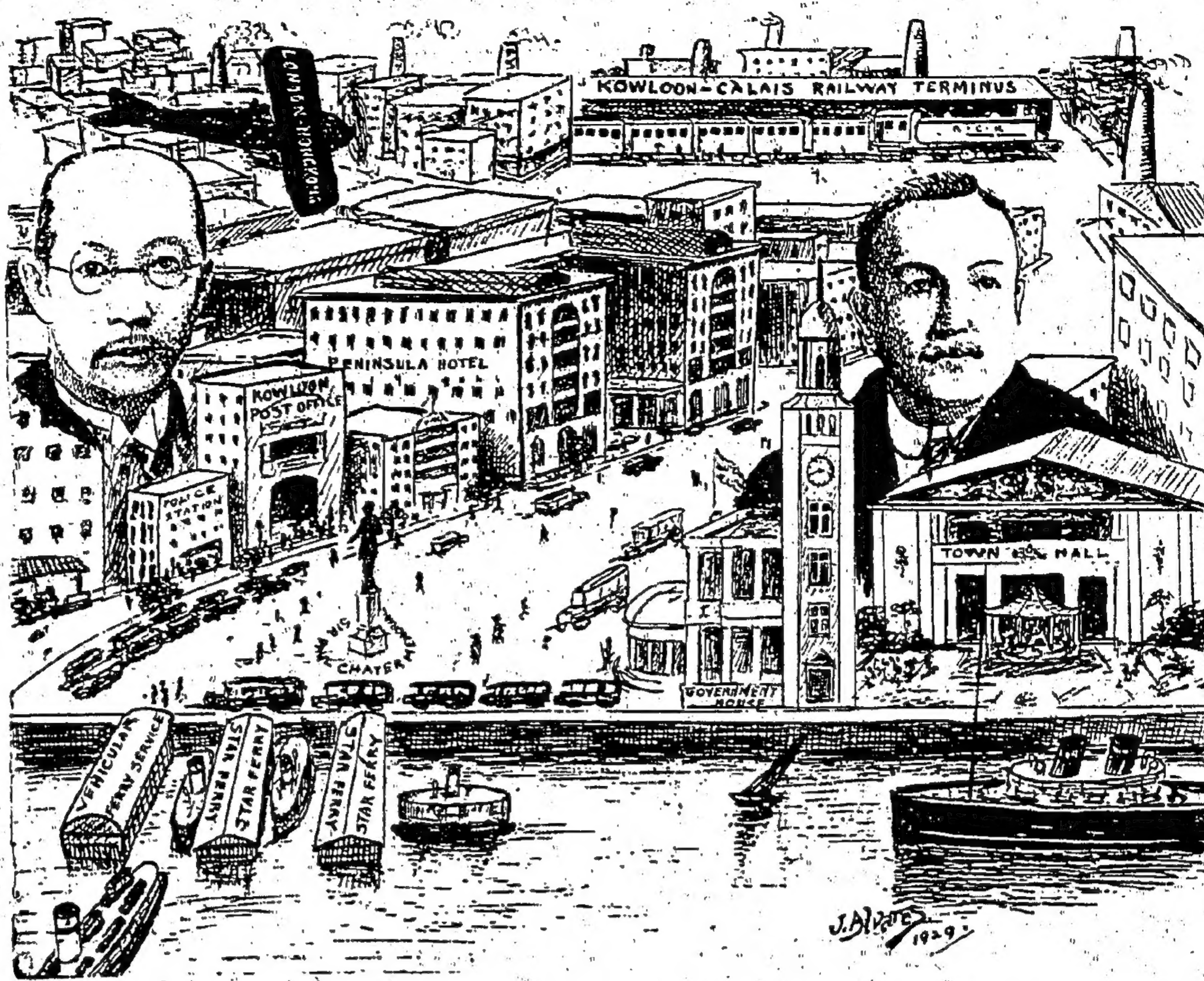
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KOWLOON AS IT MAY APPEAR IN 19-?



DURING the last few weeks there have been many opinions expressed in various places regarding the future of Kowloon. In the above sketch an imaginative artist has endeavored to picture some of the changes which (in his opinion) are likely to be seen during the next 10 years. It will be noticed that the arrangements at the ferry-wharf are improved, and

that in addition to the two piers for passenger traffic, there is a third wharf for the vehicular ferry. The much-debated railway station is relegated to the background, only the familiar clock-tower remaining as a sort of sentinel guarding Government House and the Kowloon Town Hall. The foreshore appears to have been turned into a public park, with a (municipal) band playing near the entrance to the meeting-place, for the City

Fathers. The Post Office looks much more worthy of a progressive community like Kowloon than the present dilapidated shack, while the Police appear to have taken possession of the upper part of a new fire-station. Massive blocks of flats stretch down the Chatham and Nathan Roads, with busy factories in the distance belching smoke into the air from their chimneys. An airplane of the London-Hong Kong service is seen passing over Kow-

loon, and a few tired but presumably happy passengers are seen leaving the Kowloon-Calaïs express, which has just arrived at its terminus, thoughtfully placed far away from the busy waterfront. The two honourable members for Kowloon are depicted by the artist as though well pleased with the changes, but it is only fair to state that neither gentleman is responsible for the vagaries of the artist's imagination.

THE CASE FROM HAIPHONG.

IS INDO-CHINA FRENCH
TERRITORY?

EXTRADITION STOUTLY
OPPOSED.

The question of jurisdiction was raised by the defence yesterday before Mr. E. W. Hamilton in a case which has been adjourned from time to time for the production of documents from the Indo-China authorities, who seek the extradition of a Chinese for alleged offences against the bankruptcy laws of Haiphong.

In affidavits produced by Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney General, the alleged fugitive was described as the principal of the Chan Wing Hing firm in Haiphong, and was adjudged bankrupt on January 9th this year. Prior to this, on December 22nd, 1928, he was alleged to have made fictitious entries in the books of the firm relating to two payments, amounting to about 23,000 piastres, to a man who had been dead four years.

A Chinese, who described himself as an accountant of the Chan Wing Hing firm in Haiphong, gave evidence asserting that the fugitive had been his master. Witness referred to the entries in the books which he alleged were made by the fugitive prior to his disappearance. The firm had now closed down.

In closing his case, Mr. Fitzroy submitted that a prima facie case had been established that the fugitive did in his accounts debit himself with sums he did not owe, and in the name of a dead man.

Mr. F. H. Loseby, appearing for the fugitive, said that he had no evidence to call and he was under the extraordinary difficulty in making such an admission lest the Crown start fresh evidence.

His Worship remarked, and Mr. Fitzroy agreed, that the case for the Crown had definitely closed.

This being so, Mr. Loseby submitted that the Crown had failed to prove the essential fact, in bringing forward a document signed by the Minister of Justice in Indo-China, that there is a treaty between Great Britain and Indo-China. No evidence had been given that Haiphong was a part of Indo-China, or that Indo-China was one of the possessions of the French Republic. He argued that this territory was under the control of Annam.

After further submissions on the English Law applicable to bankruptcy, Mr. Loseby said that he was entitled to ask for the discharge of his client.

His Worship decided to consider the whole case and adjourned his decision until 9.30 on Saturday morning.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF
PRIZES.

EXCELLENT SCHOOL REPORT.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's College took place yesterday afternoon in the School Hall. There was a very large number of parents and friends present, and Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., the Vice-Chancellor of the Hong Kong University, was among those present.

Prior to the distribution of the prizes, a concert was given by the pupils which was thoroughly enjoyed. The programme included a violin solo by Mr. John Braga, and a piano duet by Father A. Riganti and Prof. F. Guadagni. The College choir under the direction of Father Riganti contributed two very good items to the programme. A comic recitation entitled "The Sailors' Yarn" by C. N. da Silva and E. Gosano won loud applause.

The Programme.
1. "Faust".....Brilliant Transcription by M. Cerimiele.

PIANO DUET.

Prof. E. Guadagni and Fr. A. Riganti.

2. The Prize Winners.

H. Souzae, A. Williams, E. Figueiredo, El. Alves, F. Botario, L. Johnson, Ed. Alves, O. Wing Lee.

3. "O Peaceful Night" by Edward German.

FOUR-PART CHORUS.

The College Choir.

4. "Andante" from "Symphonie Espagnole" by Lalo.

Mr. J. Braga.

5. "The Sailors' Yarn" (Comic Recitation).

C. N. da Silva and E. Gosano.

6. "Angels that around us hover".....by Vincent Wallace.

THREE-PART CHORUS.

The College Choir.

THE REPORT.

Brother Aimar in the course of his report said: Mr. Hornell's genial presence at a function of this kind is a reminder to some of our students that in the near future, the Jesuit Fathers will welcome them as residents of Ricci Hall and the Vice-Chancellor will gladly enroll them as undergraduates of the University. A university course is very desirable and men of real foresight are in favour of six years of primary education to be followed by three of more liberal training.

Mr. G. P. de Martin spent four days in visiting our 19 divisions. He remarks: "The School buildings are in every way suitable for the work which will furnish them with unchangeable motives for personal development and devotion to duty. We seek to stimulate this element and to give

Discipline: Excellent. I was favourably impressed with the good manners and general behaviour of the boys. Teaching was bright, the boys on the whole responsive and the atmosphere of the school cheerful. I am satisfied that good work is being done."

Seventy boys out of 120 were promoted from class 3 to class 2. In the last examination, of 103 Junior candidates who sat, 43 passed gaining 33 distinctions. Twenty-five candidates were presented for the Matriculation and/or Senior Local Examination. Thirteen passed the Matriculation and four the Senior Local. Seven Matriculation candidates were placed in the Honours List and two Senior Local candidates passed also with Honours. These 17 candidates were awarded 22 Distinctions. A notable advance has been made in Science: nine Matriculation and 30 Junior candidates passed in Physics and Chemistry, gaining 8 Distinctions. Our Matriculation results are a credit to the boys themselves and to their teachers.

Junior School.
The Junior School in Kowloon, is growing in numbers and efficiency. Mr. A. R. Sutherland reports as follows:-

"On the roll, 139. (123 in 1927). Present at inspection, 129 (117 in 1927). Discipline very good. The School is very efficient."

As soon as the plans are completed work will be started on the site formation for the new school. The current year will certainly see the laying of the foundation stone of La Salle College which should be fully organized not later than December 1931. In this very big undertaking, we shall need the sympathy and practical support of our Old Boys and friends of education.

Sports.

The Athletic Sports Meeting on May 12th at Sookungoo Valley was a great success. The Daily Press remarked that St. Joseph's College has always been in the forefront in contributing its quota of sportsmen to the Colony. This statement is confirmed by the fact that four members of the Interport Football Team this year were Old Boys of St. Joseph's.

The St. Joseph's Division of the Saint John Ambulance Brigade is an efficient unit of that beneficent Organisation.

The small College Troop of Boy Scouts is doing well. Mr. Dragon, a member of the College Staff, is now their Assistant Scout Master. I feel that this rapid survey would be incomplete without a brief reference to the ultimate aim of our pupils for life in the fullest sense of the word. We are convinced that this is not possible without a ground-work of moral and religious principles which will furnish them with unchangeable motives for personal development and devotion to duty. We seek to stimulate this element and to give

it scope for exercise in our Old Boys' Association.

Old Boys.
The year 1928 witnessed a revival in the activities of the College Old Boys' Association. Rev. Father Byrne, S.J., gave several well-attended lectures.

A successful Concert was held in the College Hall and the Annual Reunion Dinner presided by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga was a happy termination of a successful year.

MR. HORNELL REPLIES.

Mr. Hornell, in reply, said that they had all listened to the very excellent School report with great interest and on behalf of all present he congratulated the Director of the College on a successful year. Mr. Hornell also thanked Father Riganti and those who had helped with the concert. He was very grateful to the College for its invitation to himself as he was most interested in the School and its work. Mr. Hornell commented on the self-sacrificing devotion of the Rev. Brothers who had left their homes and had come here to teach, sacrificing themselves to a cause greater than any individual. It was a tendency in the world of today to seek to do as little as possible and to demand a greater amount in return, and against this he recommended the spirit of the Brothers to the boys of the College.

the eastern district. The articles stolen were ladies' garments and jewellery.

It certainly appeared at that time, said Mr. Brewer, that unless he was prepared to prosecute in his own name, the matter would be allowed to drop. He did not understand why that should be so, but that was the position put to him by the Chief Detective Inspector.

Plaintiff's Motive.

Referring to the agreement, Mr. Brewer said the motive was that when he left the house the servants, who were material witnesses in the criminal action, were able to be dismissed by Mr. Simmons. They left the premises, and now he had no knowledge of their whereabouts. So there really was a motive to get him out of the house, said Mr. Brewer.

The Chief Justice suggested that Mr. Brewer could have put this motive in cross-examination and then called evidence himself.

After further argument, the Chief Justice said he did not see any grounds for granting the application, and Mr. Justice Wood concurred.

The application was therefore dismissed. The hearing of the counter-claim has been fixed for to-day, commencing at 2.15 p.m. It will be heard before a special jury composed of three members.

It is extremely rare for a jury to be empanelled in a Summary Court action.

JURY FOR BREWER CASE.

LEAVE TO APPEAL
REFUSED.

COUNTER-CLAIM TO BE
HEARD TO-DAY.

The Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan, C.B.E.) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood), sat in the Full Court this morning when Mr. Instone Brewer, president of the Instone Banking Corporation and a barrister-at-law, made an unsuccessful application for leave to appeal against judgement recently given against him on a claim by Mr. R. Simmons for \$375 and costs for board and lodging due.

The application arose out of a decision given by Mr. Justice Wood when Mr. Brewer was sued by Mr. R. Simmons, general works manager of the Hong Kong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd., for board and lodging due from Mr. and Mrs. Brewer at No. 4 Century Crescent in June last. When judgment was given, Mr. Brewer complained that he had been "gagged" and was not allowed to make his defence quite clear.

Mr. Brewer's Complaint.

In making the application, Mr. Brewer said it was based on the point of law that his counter-claim should not have been separated from the claim, that he should not have been deprived of the right of making an opening statement prior to calling his witnesses, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

After he had put forward his views on the separation of the claim from the counter-claim, some argument ensued on the Code.

Mr. Brewer went on to speak of an agreement alleged to have been made between himself and Mr. Simmons, by which the latter agreed to remit a month's rent in consideration of which Mr. Brewer would withdraw the counter-claim.

Definite Motive Alleged.

He protested against not being allowed to call witnesses with regard to the motive which Mr. Simmons had for trying to get him to leave the house. He said Mr. Simmons had a definite motive in desiring him and Mrs. Brewer to get out at the end of the month.

That motive was that as soon as they were out of the house, Mr. Simmons would be able to discharge his servants, who were material witnesses, and thus Mr. Brewer would not be able to get into touch with them. Mr. Simmons had denied that there was an agreement, and he (Mr. Brewer) had affirmed that there was one, but the Judge did not decide for either party.

The Chief Justice said he understood that Mr. Brewer would have an opportunity of presenting his counter-claim.

Mr. Brewer, continuing, said that at the close of the plaintiff's case he got up to make an opening speech, but was told it would not be necessary.

"I then said that I wished to explain my defence," he went on, "but was told forthwith to call my witnesses."

The Chief Justice: You were allowed to make a speech later on, were you not?

Speech After Judgment.

Mr. Brewer: I was allowed to make a speech after judgment had been delivered.

Mr. Justice Woods then summarised the procedure followed in the case.

Mr. Brewer, continuing, spoke of the making of the agreement at an amiable meeting with Mr. Simmons, saying that at the time there were criminal proceedings in the hands of the police, the evidence being entirely that of Mr. Simmons' servants, and it was only after a search warrant had been taken out that Mrs. Brewer was called to identify stolen property. The police took up the attitude that they wished Mr. Brewer to prosecute, and therefore an unpleasant task was thrown upon him.

Explaining the matter, Mr. Brewer stated that during the absence of himself and wife in Canton, certain property was stolen from the house by guests invited into the house by Mr. Simmons, whose wife was away. The police got information from the servants and took out a search warrant which was executed at a house in (Continued on previous column.)

CANTON WATERWORKS COMPANY.

SHAREHOLDER'S PROTEST AT GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

STORY OF HOW IT WAS TAKEN OVER.

THE COMPENSATION QUESTION.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Y. K. Wong, who describes himself as a "Shareholder of the Canton Waterworks Company." Mr. Wong complains that the Municipal Government forcibly took control of the Company and are refusing adequate compensation to shareholders, the Commission appointed to enquire into the question consisting of a majority of Government officials.

It will be remembered that our Chinese correspondent in Canton has several times dealt with the Municipality's side of the question.

Mr. Wong writes:

Allow me the courtesy of your columns to put before the public the full circumstances surrounding a recent act of the Canton Municipal Government which, at the time of its perpetration, aroused the most intense resentment on the part of those who suffered by it, and is still a sore point with the Canton public.

I refer to the forcible seizure of the Canton Water Works Company, a purely private concern, on January 10th last by the Mayor of Canton, Mr. Lum Wan Kai.

Let me hasten to explain at the outset that I am not imbued with communistic taint, nor is this an outburst against the present regime for political purposes.

Full Control Demanded.

On January 10th officers of the Municipal Government presented themselves at the premises of the Water Works Company and demanded that all records and funds of the Company be handed over to them, in other words, they demanded full control of the Company and its business. The ultimatum was given that everything was to be surrendered within one hour's time. The officers were accompanied by armed forces and the Company's men had no option, in view of the display of force, but to submit. The reason given for the seizure was that the Company had failed to provide an efficient service for the public.

I do not propose to review the controversy that had gone on for some time previously over the alleged inefficient functioning of the Waterworks, but will mention that the Company, with a plant designed to care for the needs of 10,000 families, are now called upon to supply water to fully four times this number. This so-called "inefficiency" is the root cause of the whole trouble.

Commission to Assess Value of Plant.

After the lapse of six weeks from the time of the seizure, the Municipal Government announces that it will appoint a commission to assess the value of the plant, the commission to consist of four Government men and but one representative of the shareholders and another one represents the General Chamber of Commerce. Such a preponderant majority in favour of the Government renders the appointment of the commission a farce pure and simple, and naturally the shareholders refuse to agree to such a board being formed.

The Water Works Company, as far as all know, is a private business undertaking with a capital of \$2,750,000, but apart from the talk of setting up an arbitration board nothing has been done to pay the shareholders for their property, and as far as can be seen the unfortunate subscribers will whistle in vain for their money.

These two points, (1) valuation of the assets by arbitration, and (2) indefinite delay in making any move towards repaying the shareholders, form a direct reversal of a previous action of the Government; when in 1915 they compelled the shareholders to find the sum of \$750,000 to buy the interest of the Government in the Company. It is also necessary here to explain that the Water Works Company was started as a semi-government enterprise, some of the capital being furnished by the Government and the majority by the public. In 1915 when the Government sold out its shares, compelling the public to buy same it also laid down the fact that the money was to be found within ten days. Under the compulsion of force there is nothing for it but to obey, and the money was stumped out.

Compare the two sets of circumstances, and then you may well ask, is there such a thing as justice?

What the Shareholders Claim.

Despite the injustice, shareholders do not wish to oppose the Municipal authority more than they can help, and are willing to have the Company taken over, but they ask, in all fairness, that they be paid the full value of the assets of the Company, the value to be assessed by an independent, impartial board of arbitrators, or if so wished, by a board of two officials and two shareholders and a fifth man to be elected according to majority opinion of these four. The report of this board of arbitrators is to be considered final and binding on both the Government and shareholders, and cash is to be paid without delay. So far the Government has refused to consider this proposal, but insists that four members of the board are to be its nominees leaving one member only for the shareholders to elect.

A third alternative has been put forward by the shareholders and that is that should the Government be unable at the present moment to find the funds to pay for the Company, the control and management be given back to the shareholders' representatives and directors. In view of the complaints of inefficiency, they suggest that the Government appoint a supervisor to sit on the board, and also suggest that after a period of three or four months if the Company do not show improvement in the operation of the water supply service they would be willing to have the Government take over the Company, provided of course that cash is paid for the shares, to be valued by an impartial commission.

The Government has turned a deaf ear to all these proposals and sits tight in the control of the waterworks.

No Change.

A spice of comedy is introduced into the affair by the stolid manner in which the Government officials are carrying on the management exactly as it had been run before. They are content to do just what the erstwhile directors had been doing, making no attempt to change the old routine—yet the professed reason for taking over the Company was the "inefficiency" of the management. One is profoundly impressed at the manner in which "inefficiency" vanishes into thin air without any alterations or reforms, just merely through officialdom invading the premises.

A Dangerous Precedent.

In thus grabbing the private company the Government has apparently failed to pay due regard to a very serious aspect that arises as a result of its action. A precedent is established and no private industrial and commercial enterprise is safe from its tentacles. Romy pictures are painted by propaganda to induce overseas Chinese to return and invest money in China and help the development of native industry. But with humble deference to the superior intelligence of officialdom we beg to point out that grabbing tactics such as was displayed in connection with the Water Works Company does not hold out much assurance for the sanctity of private property, on the contrary, such action will operate to keep overseas Chinese, with their capital and surplus funds, away from China.

All that the shareholders ask for is fair play and justice, and unless China's leaders sit up and take notice and see that justice is meted out with an impartial hand, they will find China's liquid resources leaving the country in a steady stream. Already many of Canton's rich merchants are investing all their money in the lawful colony of Hong Kong, and doubtless many more will be following suit unless the Canton Government displays genuine fair-mindedness to gain the confidence of the public.

It behoves those who have the interest of Canton and her people at heart, like Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, General Chen Ming Shu, Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. Hu Han Min, Mr. T. V. Soong, Dr. Wang Chung Wei, etc., to take note of this injustice and institute steps to rectify it before the confidence of the people in their Government is completely destroyed.

ADMIRAL BRISTOL IN CANTON.

ENTERTAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, March 13th.

Admiral Mark Bristol, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, arrived in Canton on Tuesday evening in the U.S.S. Asheville. The usual salutes were postponed till yesterday as Tuesday was the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The senior Chinese Naval Officer, however, made a formal visit to the Asheville.

Yesterday morning the Asheville saluted the Chinese flag with 21 guns to which the Fai Ying replied. Later in the morning the Admiral and Mr. Douglas Jenkin, the American Consul-General called on Government House and was entertained to lunch by Mr. Wu Koon Ki, the Acting Head of the Provincial Government. A large number of leading officials were present and the guests also included Mr. Leung Tsick Wai, acting Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung. Among the American guests present were: Capt. Castleman; Comdr. Culp, U.S.S. Asheville; Lieut. Comdr. Wheeler; Capt. Awtry, U.S.S. Guam; Consul McKenna; Vice-Consul Newhall and Bonbright; Dr. James M. Henry, Provost of Lingnan University; Dr. Paul J. Todd, and Messrs. G. W. Greene; F. H. Tyson, Martel Hall; Roger Wilcott; and Julian Arnold, the American Commercial Attaché to China, who is in Canton on a visit.

ANXIETY FOR GEN. CHEN MING SHU.

Much anxiety was felt in Canton when news was received of the injury to General Chen Ming Shu and his wife in the King Edward Hotel fire in Hong Kong, and many expressions of sympathy have been made to the relatives of his Secretary, the late Mr. Cheung Hai Kang. Several officials, including Mr. Wong Tsai, Commissioner of Education, have been down to see General Chen and were much relieved to find that the injuries were not as serious as was feared and that the patients were making good progress towards recovery. Other officials made the journey yesterday.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES UNEARTHED.

A large quantity of ammunition and high explosives has been unearthed at the former headquarters of the Tea Leaf Workers' Union in Leung Kai Street. The find was made by a group of soldiers who were sent to clean up the premises, which have been empty since the Reds were driven out over a year ago, and are in a dirty, dilapidated condition. One of the soldiers noticed that the bricks in a staircase had been tampered with and a search was made. Fourteen field gun charges were soon discovered and three bags filled with sticks of dynamite. The Tea Leaf Workers' Union was a Communist organisation, and took an active part in the Communist upheaval. Subsequently it has been dissolved and the leaders suitably punished, but until this discovery was made the place had been sealed up.

TALKIES IN CANTON.

At the Y.M.C.A. Dr. C. H. Robertson and Mr. Y. T. Han are giving a series of lectures on the "talking films," to last four days, starting from Thursday. Among other talking films will be shown: Commander Byrd taking off for the Atlantic flight; the Democratic National Convention; Eve Leone and "Caro Nome," a trip on a railway, reproducing the engine bell and whistle; a banjo quartette; an old country fiddler; a speech of President Coolidge and Washington's welcome to Lindbergh. Some of the lectures will be translated into Chinese. Canton is most interested in the films and the big hall is expected to be crowded on all occasions when they are shown.

CANTON'S NEW WONDER.

Canton's Municipal Museum has been enriched by the presentation from a farmer of a freak calf. The animal, which was born dead after a fatal caesarian operation in the dam, has two tails and eight legs, one of the tails being attached to the legs. Its teeth protrude giving it an ugly and ferocious appearance. Canton is delighted with its new acquisition and large numbers of people are visiting the Museum, quite indifferent to the treasures of Chinese art, but extremely anxious to see the calf!

The Sincere Company have got something almost as good. Again a calf, and though this only differs from the normal in respect of an extra leg, it has the advantage of being alive and willing to be stroked as it placidly chews the cud. The proprietors declare that a five legged cow is lucky, on the same principle, presumably as a four legged clover. Perhaps the cow is lucky as it gets good food and has a safe and "cushy" job.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOTEL FIRE INQUEST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—It has been stated that Mr. E. W. Hamilton will preside over the inquest arising out of the hotel disaster.

No personal reflection is intended upon Mr. Hamilton, but I am sure there are many persons in the Colony who will agree with me that it is most unfair to him personally, and to the community generally, that he should have this very heavy responsibility placed upon his shoulders. Mr. Hamilton is not, I believe, a qualified barrister, and has had a very short period of practical experience on the Bench. During that time he has certainly done very well in that capacity, but this inquiry is of such a complex character that it will need the guidance of a coroner with very long and wide experience of handling witnesses, the careful sifting of evidence, and with legal procedure.

It is fair, moreover, to place Mr. Hamilton in a position where it quite possibly may be his duty to sum up unfavourably against a senior official under whom, as a Government Cadet, he may be himself serving in a few months!

We all know the rumours and charges which are being bandied about the Colony. We know that the Fire Brigade is being criticised, the safety arrangements of the hotel, and the public authority which passed those arrangements. We also know the popular theories as to how the fire originated.

In fairness to all parties concerned, these matters must be cleared up to the complete satisfaction of the public. No doubt the insurance companies also will have something to say, and probably learned counsel will represent the parties concerned at the coming inquiry.

I would suggest that either Mr. Jacks, who has been filling the position of Puisne Judge with distinction, or the Attorney-General should act as coroner in an inquiry involving personal reputations and the efficiency of Government Departments. It may not be according to precedent, but neither was the fire.—Yours, etc.

OLD RESIDENT.
Hong Kong, March 13th.

BROKERS AND THEIR WAYS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—I deeply sympathise with "C.A.S.R." How naughty of these bullying "bull-brokers" to push him into the gutter! He certainly seems very bitter against the fraternity; has he perhaps been caught on the wrong side in exchange? Why does he not come and reside on Shameen? We only ride bikes here and are known for our politeness. In case of an emergency, there is always some nice grass to step on to if he happens to be on that side of the road.—Yours, etc.

SHAMEEN "NON-BULLION" EXCHANGE BROKER.
Shameen, March 13th.

CHINESE CURIOS UNDER THE HAMMER.

RISK BIDDING AT MRS. EDE'S SALE.

The auction sale of the household effects of Mrs. C. Montague Ede, of 3, Bowen Road, began at 11 a.m. yesterday, Messrs. Lammer, Bros. being the auctioneers.

The sale was attended by a large number of people and the bidding was very brisk. Most of the things obtained good prices, though, as is always the rule at auction sales, a certain number changed hands for sums considerably below their value. The red lacquer ware and blackwood furniture sold quickly with the exception of a big suite of smoked wood furniture which was withdrawn as the bids did not reach the reserve. The four old blackwood clothes-chests, which were formerly the property of the late Empress Dowager of China, and were bought in Peking in 1900, were also withdrawn, the reserve price of \$40,000 not being reached.

A couple of eight fold blackwood screens with blue and white porcelain panels were sold to Messrs. Komor & Komor. Several Kake-mono in Peking stitch fetched about \$40 a piece after the first two which were knocked down for about \$25.

BOYCOTT OF JAPAN.

SWATOW COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

According to the *Wah Tei Tat Po*, the Boycott Committee in Swatow has been again re-organised. Resolutions were passed by the Committee that any shop smuggling Japanese goods is to be sealed and the proprietor arrested, and that any fraudulent Committee member will be handed over to the Government to be dealt with.

Telegrams are to be sent throughout the country urging that more drastic measures be taken with Japan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be requested to press for settlement of the Tsinan affair.

SEAPLANE CRASH AT KAI TACK.

WELL-KNOWN FOOTBALLER INJURED.

OCCUPANTS RESCUED BY MOTOR BOAT.

Described in official circles as "a minor mishap," a seaplane collided with the sea-wall bordering Kai Tack aerodrome on Tuesday morning. The machine had been in the air on a practice flight and the pilot apparently misjudged his speed when descending to the water.

The machine was in perfect condition before the crash. It was badly damaged by the collision and was salvaged in a sinking condition.

Of a type commonly seen flying over the harbour, the seaplane carried three passengers—Captain A. W. Austin, M.C., M.M., R.A.; the well-known football referee, who sustained a fractured arm and numerous bruises and is now in hospital, Lieut. Walter, R.A., who sustained very slight injuries, and the pilot, Lieut. Hale, a naval officer from H.M.S. Hermes.

According to one report, the pilot escaped injury, but the *Daily Press* was informed by one of his brother officers that he was also hurt.

The mishap is forming the subject of an inquiry.

Taking into consideration the fact that there are nearly always R.A.F. machines in the air during the daytime, the exceedingly small number of accidents reflects great credit upon the skill of the pilots and points to the comparative safety of aviation.

Particularly is this the case in the latter respect when one reflects that the seaplane crashed at over 40 m.p.h. Had it been a motor-car colliding with a brick wall the results would most likely have been fatal so far as the occupants were concerned.

KING EDWARD HOTEL FIRE.

MR. ENOS SETH'S FUNERAL TO-DAY.

NO MORE REMAINS FOUND.

The remains found on the roof of the King Edward Hotel on Tuesday have been identified as those of Mr. Enos Seth. Charred fragments of pyjamas provided almost the only clue. The funeral will take place this afternoon, the cortege being expected to pass the Monument at about 5.15.

No more bodies had been found up to a late hour last night, although a huge mass of debris has still to be cleared and examined. Sanitary coolies were busy all day yesterday on the ruins and Ice House Street, save for the narrow pavement on the further side, is still barricaded.

"I am afraid the barricades will remain in position for some time," said a P.W.D. official to a *Daily Press* representative yesterday. "It will be many days before the inside of the building is cleared and then there will be a considerable amount of shoring inside to be done before we can re-open the road."

No Danger to Public.

Of course, the public are in no real danger from collapse of the walls. They stood the tremendous heat remarkably well and there is not the slightest sign of a bulge or weakness in any part of them. Girders have been bent and twisted, but the main steelwork encased in the brickwork is quite all right.

"Exhaustive tests will be made as soon as possible, however, to ascertain whether it will be advisable to replace the steel girders in the heart of the building, which have been rendered practically useless by the fire, and build an inside to the existing walls or knock down the whole of the building and reconstruct it altogether. I do not think the latter course will be found necessary, though."

"It is possible that we shall never know the exact number of people who perished in the fire because of the large number of transitory guests who would probably be occupying rooms on the top floors. Nor do I think that many more remains will be found. The heat was so terrific that anybody entrapped in it would be cremated almost instantly."

The inquest has been arranged for to-morrow afternoon at the Central Magistracy. Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Acting Senior Magistrate, will preside as Coroner. In order to simplify the procedure of the inquest, the remains of the late Mr. Woods have been selected as the subject. This does not mean, however, that the jury will merely inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Woods alone.

"As far as possible, a complete and exhaustive inquiry will be made and every attempt made to fathom the cause of the fire and the immediate steps taken to subdue it."

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MINIATURE REVUES

BY

EMMY JOYCE, BILLY LEONARD, MARK DALY AND COMPANY.

9524—HOW DO YOU DO?

9525—HOW'S THAT?

The ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

Your home probably needs better lighting

— most homes do

Edison
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Atamanian and others conclude that the diet of the Indian races, of the Brahmin religion, do not. "To carry the investigations further a litter of rats, whose metabolism is similar to that of mankind, was taken. One half were fed with food used as the Sikhs and Pathans use, and the other half with normal Indian food. Frequent experiments showed that the "Sikh-Pathan" group attained a considerable size, while the other group was retarded."

HUNAN TROUBLE SETTLED.**C.P.C. DISMISSES WUHAN OFFICIALS.****"WAR RUMOUR AT REST."****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

NANKING, March 13th. It is reliably stated that the Central Political Council, after discussing the joint report upon the Hunan issue from Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, Mr. Tsai Yuan Pei and General Ho Ying Ching, have reached a settlement.

Li Tsai Jen Not to Blame.

NANKING, March 13th. Although up to a late hour this afternoon no official information was obtainable with regard to this morning's meeting of the Central Political Council, it is reliably stated that the Hunan issue was discussed and satisfactorily settled. The joint report was submitted to the meeting. It stated that Li Tsai Jen was not connected with the movement to oust Lu Ti Ping, adding that Chang Hua Fu, Chief of Staff of the 4th Group Army, Hu Tsung Tu, Commander of the Hankow Garrison, and one other, were responsible for the trouble in Hunan.

The Central Council decided that these latter, all members of the Wuhan Political Council, shall be dismissed.

Everybody Satisfied.

As both the Kwangsi and Nanking cliques are represented upon the committee of investigation it is believed the Council's decision will be peacefully received, thus setting matters of war to rest. The Central Political Council further decided that all branch political councils shall be abolished before the commencement of the Kuomintang Congress.

It approved the proposal that China should borrow money from foreign capitalists for the development of industry.

LI TSAI HSIN IN NANKING.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

NANKING, March 13th. Marshal Li Tsai Hsin arrived here this morning, and immediately called on Chiang Kai Shek, presumably to discuss the Hunan situation. He and his staff are making preparations to stay in Nanking until the Kuomintang Congress is over. General Li Tsai Jen remains in Shanghai at present.

GALE IN PEPING.**(Wah Tze Yat Poo.)**

SEANGHAI, March 13th. A gale swept Peking from morning until evening on Tuesday, covering the city with sand.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DR. SUN.**(Wah Tze Yat Poo.)**

SEANGHAI, March 13th. Memorial rites were held by the Central Party Headquarters on Tuesday, upon the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. In the afternoon, there was a public service at the aerodrome. The Arbor Day ceremony was held the same day, before Dr. Sun's tomb.

THE AFGHANISTAN IMBROGLIO.**SITUATION GROWS MORE CRITICAL.****RUMOURS OF WAR.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PESHAWAR, March 12th. It is thought likely that the war for the purpose of opening negotiations with Habibullah. Preparations for his reception were actually made at Kabul, but when it was learned that he was not arriving, Habibullah ordered the confiscation of his property.

General Nadir Khan, the former Generalissimo of the Afghanistan Army, who has been living in retirement in the south of France for some years, arrived at Peshawar from Nice about a week ago, and left almost immediately for Kohat. The old military leader was last heard of at Kohat, where he received a deputation from Amanullah, which urged him to support the former King. In reply, General Nadir Khan said that his chief aim was to save the country from bloodshed.

It was expected that Nadir Khan would proceed from Kohat to Kabul for the purpose of opening negotiations with Habibullah. Preparations for his reception were actually made at Kabul, but when it was learned that he was not arriving, Habibullah ordered the confiscation of his property.

Ali Ahmed Khan, the Jellalabad leader, who was deposed after the repulse of his advance on Kabul early in February, is still in Peshawar. Rumours that Amanullah is advancing against Kabul are not confirmed.

NEW ALLIANCE IN N. CHINA.**RUSSIANS INVOLVED?****TWO-PARTY POLITICS DEMANDED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

CHEFOO, March 13th. A foreign despatch from Tengchow dated March 7th states that General Chang Tsung Chang arrived there on February 23rd, and has remained ever since. Aastaman Semino is not with Chang Tsung Chang, but reports from Dairen states that there are a number of Russian troops and officers in Tengchow, 300 of whom passed through en route for the front.

The message adds that Chang Tsung Chang is insistent upon avoiding fighting, as negotiations with Liu Chen Nien are practically completed, whereby the latter's forces will march westward against the Nationalist troops.

It is claimed that this opening move will consolidate the disaffected elements of the North against Nanking, with the object of re-establishing the aims of the revolution of 1911, and the two-party system of government.

General Chu Yu Pu is at Tengchow, which is overflowing with arrivals from Dairen, and Tientsin, former adherents of Chang Tsung Chang.

The situation there is quiet but most of the shops are closed. The people are most disturbed by Chang Tsung Chang's demand for \$900,000, as the city was recently mulcted in \$150,000 for outgoing troops.

WORLD'S SPEED RECORD.**MAJOR SEGRAVE'S GRIM ORDEAL.****THE AMERICAN CHALLENGE.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, March 13th. Major H. O. D. Segrave, the British racing motorist, who recaptured the world's land speed record for Great Britain, by flying along the sands at Daytona Beach at 231.3 miles an hour, has been interviewed over the Transatlantic telephone by most British newspapers.

He told them that his achievement was a really grim experience and a terrific strain. The greater strain, however, was on his wife, who was present, and naturally was most anxious.

If his record is not beaten by the machine of Mr. White, the American motorist, he will make no further record-breaking attempt, but if Mr. White's machine succeeds he will go out again. He believes that in ideal conditions his Golden Arrow will win the contest.

Major Segrave is watching this evening the attempt of Mr. White's machine which will be driven by one of three drivers, whichever Mr. White may select. Last year he chose Mr. Ray Keech who handled the car splendidly.

Major Segrave points out that the White Special machine is superficially the same as that with which he beat the record and put up 307.55 miles an hour last year. He has three five-hundred horsepower motors, one of which is new. Last year, he had practically no body at all covering or streamlining the machine but this time he has built quite a good and well designed body around the chassis.

The American challenger has until March 15th to break the record, but if he does not succeed by then he will have to wait until next year. Major Segrave has received hundreds of congratulatory messages on his feat from all parts of the world.

American Attempt Postponed. A British Wireless message states:—The American attempt to beat the new world land speed record of 231.3 miles an hour established on Monday by Major Segrave was yesterday postponed owing to unsuitable weather conditions at Daytona sands.

Mr. Lee White, the driver selected by Mr. White to drive the American 1,600 horse-power triplex car, made two trial turns over the course at 170 and 190 miles an hour respectively, and will try again today if circumstances permit.

On his return to England, Major Segrave will be presented with the 21,000 gold cup given by Sir Charles Wakefield for the world's fastest land speed. He will be the first winner of the cup, which he will hold until his speed record is exceeded, when he will be presented with a replica. During the period he retains the record he will also receive from Sir Charles Wakefield the sum of £1,000 per year.

NO MORE OIL LEASES. President Hoover's RULING.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, March 12th. President Hoover has categorically announced that during his regime there will be no leases or disposals of oil lands no matter by what Departments such lands are controlled, except "such dispositions as are made mandatory by Congress."

MOND COMMITTEE REPORT.**ENQUIRY INTO BANKING POLICY.****COLONIAL ORDERS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, March 13th. The joint Committee representing the group of employers headed by Lord Melchett and the Executive of the Trades Union Congress have been in conference since the rejection of their interim report by the national employers' organisations, and have now issued a new interim report.

It deals chiefly with the provision of measures for the fostering of emigration, for the stimulation of industry, for coping with the unemployment problem and for the encouragement of rationalisation.

The Committee recommends that Government and Municipal orders should be placed in Britain under regulated conditions.

It also urges that a Crown Colonies Development Committee should be formed for the purpose suggested by its title and for placing orders for plant, etc., in Great Britain.

The Government should create and maintain a Development Fund capable of financing important schemes.

It is also recommended that the Government should conduct an inquiry into currency and banking policy.

LABOUR CONVENTION REVISION.**NO DEFINITE DECISION REACHED.****DELEGATES DISAGREE.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

GENEVA, March 12th. The discussion at the Labour Office of the British proposal for the revision of the Washington Eight-Hour Convention lasted throughout the day without producing any definite result. Opinion was divided; the German and French employers' and Swedish Government's delegates supported the British proposal for revision of the Washington convention, but all the workers' delegates opposed it.

The Italian Government delegate said Italy was prepared to ratify if the others did.

The French Minister for Labour urged a compromise.

Resolutions were proposed that the points brought out should be submitted for revision to a Special Committee, but they failed to obtain a majority.

Afterwards, M. Albert Thomas, the Director, stated that the revision of the Convention was automatic at the end of the 10-year period, namely, October, 1929, but he would, in the meantime, submit proposals to the Governor of the International Labour Office for a solution of the difficulties.

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVES.**STEEL WORKS OPEN UP AGAIN.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

RUERY, March 13th. One feature of the February Board of Trade returns is the substantial increase in iron and steel manufactures, their export being up by £200,000.

Four great South Wales steel works have re-opened, and there are hopes of normal conditions being restored within a few months. This would have the effect of further stimulating the coal industry.

BRITISH PRISONER IN MEXICO.**HOME GOVERNMENT PROTEST.****MR. REID'S PLIGHT.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

MEXICO CITY, March 12th. The British Legation has made strong representations to the Mexican Foreign Office to secure the release of Mr. J. W. Reid, a British employee of the San Nicholas Mining and Milling Company, of Vocas, who, with Mr. Henry Hanson, the American resident manager, was captured by rebels on the 3rd instant.

At the time of the capture, the rebels demanded ransom of 24,000 pesos and also blankets and kegs of nails.

It is understood that the prisoners are in no immediate danger, though their release may be delayed owing to the revolutionary situation.

Latest news of the military operations is that the Federal troops are rapidly advancing on the rebel headquarters.

An unconfirmed report states that the Federal forces have captured Roco, in Sonora, which is in the heart of the rebel territory.

Two members of the United States border patrol have been (Continued on next column)

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. CONTROVERSY.**WASHINGTON WILL NOT INTERVENE.****EMBASSY TO WATCH TURN OF EVENTS****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

WASHINGTON, March 13th. The State Department has declined to move directly in the British General Electric Company controversy in which American shareholders of the company allege discrimination in the matter of a projected new share issue.

It has, however, instructed the American Embassy in London to watch developments, and to take any helpful action possible.

It is learned informally that officials here are of the opinion that American shareholders ought to appeal to the courts before seeking Government intervention.

Resolutions Carried.

LATER. At a meeting of the General Electric Company held in London to consider special resolutions increasing the capital by the creation of 1,600,000 new £1 "British ordinary" shares, not transferable to foreigners, Sir Hugo Hirst, who presided, regretted that the resolution barring foreigners had given umbrage in some quarters.

He said that without the knowledge or assent of the directors' dealings in the company's shares had suddenly started in New York last year. The directors immediately took steps to prevent any foreign control, but nevertheless the purchases continued in the United States, raising the price of shares abnormally.

Considerably more than half of the Ordinary share capital had wandered across the Atlantic.

It was absolutely vital, apart altogether from the question of control, that the British character of the Company should be preserved, and its shareholders be predominantly British.

The resolution authorising the increase of capital was carried with only three dissentients.

The resolution confining shares to Britishers was carried by a large majority, after a statement on behalf of the Committee of American shareholders was read, declaring that the proposal to bar foreigners was a violation of the rights of all the stockholders.

THE KING'S PROGRESS.**MAY YET HANDLE DISSOLUTION.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, March 13th. H.M. the King was again out of doors to-day. He was wheeled in a bath chair into the grounds of Craigwell House and remained there for about an hour.

Despite the bright sunshine, there was a cool easterly breeze and His Majesty was kept to the sheltered side of the House.

It is now stated on good authority that it is hoped if the King's progress continues he will be able to deal personally with all the necessary papers in connection with the Dissolution of Parliament, which is expected to take place in about a month's time.

Photo Published.

A later message states that the King passed another good night, but a return of dull weather with cold winds was likely to prevent him from again going into Craigwell House grounds for the present.

An encouraging indication of his progress is the publication in the Press of the first photograph of the King taken since his illness. It shows him out of doors in a bath chair, with a smiling expression, and obviously on the way to recovery.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORER BACK.**[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

New York, March 13th. Sir Hubert Wilkins, who completed the exploration of Graham Land in the Antarctic in January, has arrived in New York. He discovered that Graham Land was a group of islands, and not part of the Antarctic continent.

WOODBINE WILLIE.**FAMOUS CHAPLAIN'S FUNERAL.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

RUERY, March 12th. The funeral took place at Worcester to-day of the Rev. Studdert Kennedy, who, as an Army Chaplain, endeared himself to the men who served in the Great War and was popularly known as "Woodbine Willie" from the fact that he had for the soldiers always an unfailing supply of cigarettes of the well-known "Woodbine" brand.

"Woodbine Willie" was also chaplain to the King and His Majesty to-day sent a message of sympathy to the widow, adding:—"The King has lost a valued chaplain and one who frequently and quite recently preached at Buckingham Palace. His work in war and peace will be gratefully remembered."

SPANISH STUDENT RIOTS.**SAVAGE MELEES.****POLICE CHARGE WITH DRAWN SWORDS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PARIS, March 13th. Newspapers here are receiving details by telephone of the Madrid disturbances. It appears that two thousand students serenaded the Ministry of Instruction with satirical lyrics against the Minister, and then proceeded to newspaper offices and smashed the windows.

The police charged the crowd with drawn swords, and fired their revolvers, the students replying with volleys of stones.

Riots occurred in the evening, and panic-stricken crowds took refuge in cafes and shops, the windows of which were afterwards smashed to smithereens.

The student who was shot is a nephew of the ex-Minister, Count Bugallal, also of Colonel Marcossi, who was sentenced to death and then pardoned in connection with the conspiracy of 1926.

Four hundred students have also gone on strike in Barcelona. [Earlier advices stated that one student was shot in the throat during the Madrid riots and several injured, while 25 arrests were made. The trouble started last week, when the students went on strike, demanding that degrees granted by Roman Catholic Universities should not be considered legal.]

SINGAPORE BASE COSTS.**CRITICISM IN THE COMMONS.****AIRSHIP PROGRAMME OUTLINED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, March 12th. In the discussion at the Report stage of the Air Estimates in the House of Commons, Commander Kenworthy (Lab.) ventured a criticism of the charge of £100,000 to the account of the aerodrome at the Singapore Base, the total cost of which is estimated to be £276,000.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, answering Commander Kenworthy said that only £100,000 was to be spent this year, and this money was chiefly for the purpose of levelling ground for the aerodrome.

It formed part of the general expenditure on the Singapore Base. The provision of air facilities was an essential side of the Base, and the provision they were making was on a moderate scale.

There was no aerodrome at Singapore at present, suitable for any air squadrons, while it must also be borne in mind that the establishment of R.A.F. squadrons would serve a double purpose.

Not only would the aerodrome be part of the naval base capable of performing any air operations of a naval war that they might be called upon to do, but it would be important as the most essential air station in the Far East.

Vital Air Port. Even if there were no naval base at Singapore, the air base would be necessary as it was the cardinal point in all our air communications. The vote was agreed.

Sir Samuel Hoare also rendered the Commons an account of the progress and plans of the giant British airships, R.100 and R.101.

He said that both of the dirigibles would be completed at about the same time. There had been further delay but they would be ready for the air in the late spring. Both would cost the same, which was substantially more than the original estimate.

Contemplated Flights. After their shed trials, the airships will engage in a number of trial flights within easy reach of Britain, after which the R.101 will fly first to Egypt and then to India.

The next step would be a Transatlantic flight to Montreal. There was every reason to believe that both airships would be making regular Imperial flights within the year.

FRANCO-CHINESE RELATIONS.**GIFTS TO PROMOTE AMITY.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PARIS, March 12th. The new Chinese Minister to France, Mr. Kuo Luo, has arrived in Paris, and in the course of an interview with a representative of Le Temps stated that he would do all in his power to tighten and develop economical and intellectual Franco-Chinese relations.

He added that he would hand over to the Paris Institute for Chinese Studies, copious material concerning China's history, her literature and her arts.

Disorders have characterised the Diet sessions since the beginning, but have never been so prolonged and bitter as at present, with the unpopular Tanaka Cabinet, stubbornly refusing to give ground before the angry Opposition clamour.

THE FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS.**TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

MOSCOW, March 12th. A legal holiday throughout the Soviet Union to-day marks the twelfth anniversary of the fall of the Romanoffs. On March 12th, 1917, Nicholas the Last, signed away the throne, initiating a revolution which led in less than eight months to the establishment of the Bolshevik régime.

If there is one thing on which foreign observers in Russia, including the most conservative, are agreed it is on the hopelessness of the Monarchist cause here. The abolition of the Romanoff dynasty, and of Tsardom as such, is regarded as the one consequence of the revolution which not even the most anti-Soviet elements here want to relinquish.

The solemn procedure of the exiled aristocrats in choosing a phantom "Court" are viewed through the Soviet Press with hilarious amusement. Thus the only published references here to the recent selection of Grand Duke Nikita as "Russian Emperor" were in cartoons and satirical verse picturing the whole business as "antics of lunatics."

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.**LIBERAL PARTY'S SCHEME.****TRANSPORT AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, March 12th. "We Can Conquer Unemployment" is the title of a booklet which sets out in great detail the proposals of Mr. Lloyd George.

Obviously, the schemes provide for the employment of 600,000 men. **Chaotic Transport System.** The chief item is the construction of new roads, which the Liberal leader says will provide work for 350,000 men. There is immediate necessity, he says, for the reorganisation of the chaotic transport system, and these men will be employed on the completion of a national system of trunk roads and the reconstruction of bridges.

It is also contemplated that 60,000 men shall be employed on providing new houses, 60,000 on the reorganisation and development of the British telephone system, 60,000 on the development of electricity, 30,000 on land drainage and 24,000 more on the improvement and development of London's passenger transport services.

To Raise Huge Loan. It is estimated that the expenditure on roads spread over a period of two years will be £145,000,000, which will be raised by means of a loan of £200,000,000 upon the increasing income of the Road Fund.

It is suggested that the land values created by the public improvements contemplated will provide a "copious source of revenue."

Dealing with the general question of finance, the booklet suggests the issue of Reconstruction or National Development Bonds and certificates on the same lines as War Bonds.

Lloyd George's Views. In an interview, Mr. Lloyd George explained the booklet to Reuter's representative, and stated that he would wholeheartedly support any Government that propounded similar proposals.

He added that he did not think the Reconstruction Loan advocated would result in the depreciation of existing Government securities. On the contrary, he was of opinion that their value would improve as the result of new confidence.

Increase in Land Values. On the question of road development, the big feature of the schemes, he said he did not consider this would act to the prejudice of the railways which would share in the general prosperity that would ensue. He emphasised that road development would tremendously increase land values.

The Workless. On March 4th, the total number of unemployed was 1,387,500, which was 4,561 less than the week before, and 292,848 more than a year ago.

CONTROL OF WAR MATERIAL.**INTERNATIONAL ACTION PROPOSED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

GENEVA, March 11th (U.P.). The League of Nations began an all but forlorn hope to-day for the launching of an international Convention for the control of both Governmental and private manufacture of war material.

After several years of vain effort to reach agreement between the various Governments on the subject, a special commission of experts convened to-day under the presidency of Count Bernstorff, of Germany, in an effort to reduce the problem to its minimum terms.

This will consist in an effort to reach agreement on a minimum list of war material and munitions on the production of which the various Governments will agree to give the fullest statistics and publicity.

The Commission which convened to-day is composed of experts from sixteen different nations that are represented on the full Commission that is trying to draft an international Convention on the subject.

They are Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Holland, Poland, Rumania, Salvador, Spain and the United States.

If the present Commission can agree on a list of war materials and munitions to be submitted to international publicity and control, the full Commission will be immediately convened for completing its draft Convention on the subject and an international conference convened later in the year for launching it.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

DAY OF CHANGING FORTUNES.

ENGLAND'S DISASTROUS OPENING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, March 13th. Heavy rain fell overnight at Melbourne and Wednesday opened dull and overcast. There was another downfall at 9.30, but the wicket did not appear to be greatly affected. Bradman (100) and Fairfax (50) were the overnight not outs, and they opened fairly confidently. However, when 20 had been added in just over half an hour, Bradman tried to place the ball to leg and put up an easy catch to Tate at forward short-leg. Bradman's magnificent innings, which included eight 4's, lasted for 217 minutes, while the fifth wicket partnership lasted four minutes less and yielded 183 runs. 13 runs later Fairfax followed his partner, after a sound innings of 523 minutes, in the course of which he hit only two boundaries. Above all he took no risks. Oldfield also lost his wicket before lunch, playing forward and giving Geary a low return which he managed to hold. Lunch was taken at this point, the score being 409.

Another Stand. Heavy rain fell during the interval, and when play was resumed, two more disasters quickly befell the Australians, for Oxenham was caught at the wicket of Geary, and the same fate awaited Wall 12 runs later. When the last man, Hornibrook, joined Grimmett, England seemed likely to have a useful lead on the first innings, but the pair stayed together and runs began to come faster, raising the crowd to a high pitch of enthusiasm. 450 was reached in 665 minutes, and 18 runs later the tea interval was taken. Grimmett at this point being 23 and Hornibrook 21. Afterwards 23 more runs were added, mainly by Grimmett, and then at last Hornibrook got his leg in front of a straight ball from White. The last wicket had added 59 invaluable runs, and left England with a lead of only 28 runs on the first innings. The whole Australian innings occupied 733 minutes, exactly two hours longer than the English innings.

Wonderful Bowling. Geary's total of 31 overs in a single innings creates a record for a Test match. To-day he was superb, and his figures read 38/18/51/5. When Wall was dismissed he had actually taken 5 wickets in 25 overs during the day at the cost of 28 runs. White also got through a tremendous amount of work, bowling 75 overs for 138 runs during the innings.

Disastrous Opening. Hobbs and Jardine again opened England's innings, but the start was disastrous. Hobbs soon scored a single, and Jardine faced Wall, who was bowling really fast. He sent down a ball on the leg which Jardine just touched, and Oldfield, standing back, snapped up a fine catch. After this early reverse time with Hobbs, and scored 11, while Hobbs added a couple of singles before an appeal against the light was allowed and play ended for the day. England are thus 46 runs ahead with 9 wickets in hand in their second innings.

Score:—
England—1st Innings.
Hobbs, lb.w. b. Ryder, 142
D. R. Jardine, c. Oldfield, b. Wall, 19
Hammond, c. Fairfax, b. Wall, 38
Tydesley, c. Hornibrook, b. Ryder, 31
Duckworth, c. Fairfax, b. Hornibrook, 12
Hendren, c. Hornibrook, b. Fairfax, 85
Leyland, c. Fairfax, b. Oxenham, 137
Larwood, b. Wall, 4
Geary, b. Hornibrook, 4
Tate, c. sub. b. Hornibrook, 15
J. C. White, not out, 9
Extras, 13
Total, 519

Fall of the wickets:—
1/84; 2/143; 3/233; 4/240;
5/260; 6/401; 7/409; 8/428; 9/470;
10/519.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
O. M. R. W.
Wall 49 8 123 3
Hornibrook 48 8 142 3
Oxenham 45 11 80 1
Grimmett 25 11 40 0
Fairfax 27 4 24 1
Ryder 18 5 29 2
Kippax 3 1 2 0
Australia—1st Innings.
W. M. Woodfull, c. Geary, 102
Larwood, run out, 30
A. R. Kippax, c. Duckworth, 38
J. Ryder, c. Tate, b. Hammond, 30
(Continued on next column.)

LAWN TENNIS.

FINCHER BROTHERS PROGRESSING.

NEW DOUBLES ASPIRANTS WIN.

Only four matches were played in the Hong Kong Cricket Club Tournament yesterday afternoon. Of these, two were in the Open Doubles "Championship of the Colony," while the other two were in the Handicap Singles.

Interest centred in the Fincher match against Leonard and Bodiker and many turned up to watch the brothers in action. As generally expected they won, the final scores being three sets to one in their favour, but although they were not called upon to give of their best, not being at any stage in serious danger of losing the match, they will have to do much better in order to beat the Ramjahn, whom they have now qualified to meet in the third round.

Yesterday's match did not produce the high standard expected, but an even struggle took place in the third set, after the first two sets had been divided. After 3 all had been called the Kowloon pair forged ahead and led 5-3, but the Craigenower couple retaliated, taking three games at a stretch. That, however, proved their final effort and the Fincher coming to their own won the set at 8-6, and then went on to beat their opponents easily in the fourth set.

New Pair Succeeds.

J. S. McEachern and L. Goldman, a new combination, beat A. D. Humphreys and R. K. Valentine without difficulty in straight sets. They are considered a strong pair and their progress will be followed with interest. They now meet Ho Ka Lau and Ng Sze Kwong, having banking from the first round to the third round by virtue of a walk over from Y. Sakiji and T. Isomura.

RESULTS.

The details follow:—

Open Doubles.

J. S. McEachern and L. Goldman beat A. D. Humphreys and R. K. Valentine, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.
E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher beat J. Leonard and G. Bodiker, 6-2, 4-3, 8-6, 6-2.

Handicap Singles "A."

O. E. C. Marton (owe 2/8) beat O. C. Womack (rec. 4/6), 6-3, 7-5.

Handicap Singles "B."

A. C. I. Bowker (owe 2/8) beat P. E. Barker (rec. 4/6), 6-1, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

S. A. Ramjahn v. Luk Ding Cheung.
E. C. Fincher v. R. M. Henderson.

Club Championship.

G. W. Sewell v. R. K. Valentine.

Handicap Singles "A."

A. Piercy (rec. 5/8) v. C. E. Bradley (rec. 4/6).

Handicap Singles "B."

L. Forster (owe 15) v. W. A. Nowers (scr.).

Handicap Doubles.

H. J. Armstrong and J. G. Lawrie (owe 4/6) v. A. Reid and J. A. Summers (rec. 2/8).

Mixed Doubles.

E. R. Price and Miss Moffat (rec. 4/6) v. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wyatt (owe 15).

D. Bradman, c. Tate, b. Geary, 123
A. G. Fairfax, lb.w. b. Geary, 65
W. A. Oldfield, c. b. Geary, 6
R. M. Oxenham, c. Duckworth, b. Geary, 37
C. V. Grimmett, not out, 5
T. Wall, c. Duckworth, b. Geary, 9
P. M. Hornibrook, lb.w. b. White, 26
Extras, 17
Total, 491

Fall of the wickets:—
1/54; 2/143; 3/203; 4/203; 5/386;
6/399; 7/409; 8/420; 9/432; 10/491.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
O. M. R. W.
Larwood 24 7 83 1
Tate 62 26 109 0
Geary 81 26 105 5
White 75 22 126 2
Hammond 16 3 31 1
Leyland 3 0 11 0
England—2nd Innings.
Hobbs, not out, 3
D. R. Jardine, c. Oldfield, b. Wall, 11
Larwood, not out, 0
Extras, 4
Total (for 1 wkt.), 18
Fall of the wickets:—
1/1.

MID-WEEK FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. PETERSFIELD v. K.O.S.B.

H.M.S. Petersfield failed to score in the Junior Inter-Services Competition, and the Borderers won practically as they pleased by six clear goals. The K.O.S.B. forwards gave a polished display, with Crawley and Stevens the star turns, these players again obtaining the "hat trick" each. Crawley opened the scoring, and Stevens added two goals before half time.

Although faced to face with a hopeless proposition the Petersfield team never lost heart and battled on pluckily. Padden, Jackson and Pirce were a fine trio of half backs, while Gens played a clever game at back. Churchwood in goal can hardly be blamed for any of the shots which passed him, and some of his saves, including a penalty, were highly meritorious.

Result:—

K.O.S.B. Petersfield 6
H.M.S. Petersfield 0

The teams:—

K.O.S.B.:—Shewas, Charlton, Martin, Drury, Barham, Home, Hare, Jell, Crawley, Stevens and Orwig.
H.M.S. Petersfield:—Churchwood, Gens, Dusty, Love, Padden, Jackson, Pirce, Main, Preston, Jenks and Bibbins.

SMALL UNITS v. H.M.S. IROQUOIS.

After a monotonous series of defeats in the League, Small Units delighted their supporters by securing a decisive victory over H.M.S. Iroquois by five goals to one, in the Inter-Services Competition.

The winners gave a greatly improved display and thoroughly deserved their success. The Units were well served at centre forward by Smith, this player opening out the game to such advantage that the Iroquois defenders were for a time run completely off their feet. Smith opened the scoring in 10 minutes, while Hogg obtained the second with a fine first time effort. A penalty taken by Watson gave the winners their third point, and Allsop replied for the sailors prior to the interval.

The second half was more evenly contested and Penny was repeatedly in action in the Small Units' goal. Smith scored twice for the soldiers in this half. It was, despite the difference in the score a well contested and interesting match.

Result:—

Small Units 5
H.M.S. Iroquois 1

The teams:—

Small Units:—Penny; Dodson, Joyce, Walker, Stanner, Grosvenor, Elliott, Sabin, Smith, Hogg and Watson.
H.M.S. Iroquois:—Wyatt; Nobes, Warden, Watson, Brough, Tyhurst, Allsop, Tall, Hall, Mansfield and Wade.

MILITARY GOLF.

WINNERS OF INTER-UNIT CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final of the South China Command Inter-Unit Golf Championship resulted as follows:—

R.A.M.C. "A."

Major T. C. Bowie 0
Major D. W. Beamish 0
Col. J. S. Bostock 6
Major R. H. Lucas 3
Total, 9

H.K.S.R. "A."

Capt. F. G. Le Gros 2
A. H. Musson 0
Capt. H. M. Oliver 0
Capt. J. M. Murphy 0
Total, 2

HOME FOOTBALL.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE RESULTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 12th. The following were the results of football matches played to-day in Division I. of the Scottish League:—
Airdrie 5 Aberdeen 0
Partick 2 Kilmarnock 1
Rangers 2 Hearts 0
St. Mirren 5 Falkirk 0

REALISM.

BURGOLARS BUSY DURING AN OPERA REHEARSAL.

While the Brighton and Hove Operatic Company were rehearsing a new play containing a house-breaking episode at the Theatre Royal, a detective arrived and informed the producer, Mr. Harry Drury, jun., and Mr. Bernard Barton, the chorus master, that their houses in Dyke-road and Dyke Road-drive had been burgled. About £50 in money and goods had been stolen from Mr. Barton's house, and about £5 from Mr. Drury's. The burglary was obviously planned to take place while the men were at the theatre.

DOCTOR SUES PATIENT'S FATHER.

FEES FOR AN OPERATION.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF.

In the Summary Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Wood held that a man is responsible for the doctor's fee, when, following his wife's summoning of the doctor, an operation is performed on one of their children.

The plaintiff was Dr. Ozorio who sued Mr. Jorge, of 21, Jordan Road, Kowloon, for \$250, due for professional services as a doctor on June 27th, 1929, to the defendant's daughter.

Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios was for the plaintiff and Mr. F. X. d'Almada, senior, defended. Mr. Remedios said that on June 25th, 1929, Dr. Ozorio received a telephone call from Mrs. Jorge and he attended her daughter at the defendant's residence. The daughter was suffering from appendicitis, and an operation was successfully performed on June 27th. Plaintiff's shroff had called several times on Mrs. Jorge, but he was not paid. Last December Mrs. Jorge died and probate to her estate of \$25,000 was granted.

Having given evidence bearing out his solicitor's opening Dr. Ozorio agreed in cross-examination that six years ago he had been on friendly terms with Mr. Jorge, but later he was not friendly with him.

The defendant said in evidence that he had had nothing to do with Dr. Ozorio, since they had a business disagreement six years ago. Dr. Ozorio was engaged by Mrs. Jorge, who had her own estate and banking account. He would not himself have engaged plaintiff. He agreed that he made no protest, and that the operation was necessary. He certainly did not give Mrs. Jorge authority to employ plaintiff.

In reply to the Judge witness said he had never given notice that he was not responsible for his wife's debts.

Argument and Judgment. Mr. Remedios submitted that the operation was necessary, and nothing had been proved to suggest that the wife was unable to pledge her husband's credit.

Mr. d'Almada, in reply, said that Mr. Jorge had no means of his own at the time and was living on his wife's income.

He was not on speaking terms with plaintiff and would not have authorised his being called in.

Giving judgment for plaintiff, with costs, His Lordship said that the doctor rightly looked to Mr. Jorge for payment. If Mr. Jorge had not given his wife authority to call in Dr. Ozorio he should have made a statement to that effect.

SALE OF RACE PONIES.

TOP PRICE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

GOOD BIDDING.

Over thirty race ponies lined up for the public roup at the Jockey Club Stables yesterday by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, Ltd. The prices realised, compared with the last sale, were very good, the lowest being \$75.

Among the ponies which caught the public eye and consequently fetched high prices were San Francisco \$850, Szatmar \$560, Dark Eyes \$550, and Tarmacadam \$500. The steeplechaser Sheila, guaranteed sound by the owner, went for \$100.

The following were the ponies and prices realised:—

Sheila \$100
Spark Plug 75
Green Jade 100
Fat Choy 200
Gold Stag 75
Silver Stag 100
Sunny Day 135
Boss Day 80
Mongolian Stag 350
Ole Man River 85
Chicot 130
Loek Tay 90
The Farmer 100
San Francisco 850
Tarmacadam 500
Bay Beret 110
Satanst 600
Satanst 600
Civilty 90
Nero 90
Twilight Eve 165
Eclipse Eve 90
The Jungle Book 180
Inca 180
Buff Jacket 95
Nestor 100
Marcus 80
Duke of Melrose 300
Dark Eyes 550
Pumelo 100
The Haugh 100
King's Parade 350
Madcap 90
Recreio 105

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

ALLEGED DISCOURTESY TO CUSTOMER.

\$1,500,000 FOR NEW MACHINERY.

YESTERDAY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The 40th ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd., was held at noon yesterday in St. George's Building. An extraordinary meeting was held immediately after at which a resolution was passed authorising the Board to spend up to \$3,500,000 on new plant for the Hok Un factory, Kowloon.

At the ordinary meeting a shareholder, Mr. Joseph Gould (the sharebroker) alleged discourtesy on the part of the staff toward a potential customer, and also suggested consideration of the remuneration to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., the General Managers.

Those Present.

There were present Mr. R. G. Shewan (chairman), Messrs. C. A. da Rosa, C. F. Mendham, J. Scott, Harston, Li Tse Fong and J. H. Taggart (directors), Mr. Allan Keith (secretary), and Messrs. M. A. Figueiredo, Yeung Yan, Tang Kong, Pa, N. V. A. Croucher, O. Kitchell, Joseph Gould, Soc Pei Shao, P. M. N. da Silva, J. Couthart, F. J. Tavares, A. L. Shields, I. W. Shawan, H. Dreyer, Kwok Kam Hang, F. E. Silva and Capt. J. Robinson (shareholders).

Rank Incivility.

These charges consist of rank incivility and rudeness towards customers, and the preferential treatment, both in the way of prices and deliveries, of one set of customers as against all others. I hold here in my hand a cheque in favour of this company from a Chinese business firm calling for the delivery of 170 bags of cement which had been verbally promised to that firm by the company's compradore at the current price of the day.

This cheque was returned to the firm with a memo from the company bearing the curt statement "Regret cement sold out"—not a word as to any future delivery or as to when the company might be in a position to meet a demand.

Some time later, the same firm, being in urgent need of 100 bags, sent its representative to the company's office and asked a member of the staff if he could have this quantity, adding at the same time that he was prepared to pay even 50 cents or more a bag higher than the current price. The reply he received staggered him both in bluntness and the sneer it was intended to convey. He was asked "Why doesn't he buy Japanese or Haiphong cement?" Such an attitude on the part of the staff is apt to be resented, and certainly does not tend to secure the goodwill of customers. Eventually this firm was obliged to go to a dealer who apparently was one of the favoured few and had to pay \$4.50 per bag. I may say that the selling price of the company on that day was \$3.90. It is puzzling to many of us why it was that the company continued selling its cement at \$3.60 when it was well-known that it was not in a position to cope with the existing demand, while the market was apparently willing to pay higher prices.

General Managers' Commission. There is another point I should like to touch upon in connection with the statement of account, and that is in regard to the general managers' commission. On a net profit of \$116,000, \$25,000 seems out of all proportion to pay by way of commission. I am aware that under the company's articles the general managers are entitled to this scale, but surely these articles are not, like the laws of the ancient Medes and Persians, unalterable. I would, therefore, appeal to the Board and the general managers to get together and by agreement make the commission payable proportionate to the net profit.

Chairman's Reply. Mr. Shewan replied: In regard to the fixing of the price of cement—"It is done by the general managers according to the state of the market. You know there is fluctuation in the price of cement as in any other commodity." He added that the answer to the second question was the same and that the general managers followed and watched the market. The price of cement in December last was \$5.50 a cask and \$3.50 a bag.

An Investigation. Mr. Shewan promised investigation as to whether anybody on the staff had been rude. It did not follow, however, that if a person was advised to buy Haiphong cement that the advice was given in an offensive way.

In regard to the question of general managers' fee, Mr. Shewan said: "You must not ask me to say anything about that. As you know, it was fixed by the shareholders themselves some years ago."

Mr. Gould then asked the following questions:—

What is the practice of the company in fixing the selling price of cement. Is it done by the Board, the general managers or left to the discretion of the company's staff?

When the price is so fixed, how long a period of time is usually allowed before it comes up for revision?

What was the price the company was charging for its cement in the latter part of December last (1928)?

My reason, he added, for putting these questions is that it might afford me an opportunity of calling attention to certain charges that have been made against the office staff of the company which in fairness to all concerned call for investigation.

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Extraordinary Meeting.

The notice convening the extraordinary meeting was then read by the secretary, after which the chairman said:—

Gentlemen, at the annual general meeting in March last year, I informed you that your Board were investigating the question of the installation of a new plant at Hok Un with a view to placing concrete proposals before you in due course and this meeting has been called for the purpose of asking you for your approval of this installation.

We have gone extremely carefully into the various aspects of the matter and in order to check our own technical and executive staff, we requested Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews to draw up a report on the financial side of the undertaking. This report we are glad to say supports our own views and those of our technical staff, and is available to any shareholder on application to the secretary.

We think it will be inadvisable to delay the project and we propose accordingly going ahead immediately, subject to your agreement to-day. As regards financing the project, it is not the intention of your Board to call up further capital for, with the company's own resources, deferred terms of payment from suppliers and with assistance from our bankers, a call on shareholders should not be necessary.

Entire Energies to Hok Un.

It is your Board's intention, in future, to devote their entire energies to Hok Un. No more capital will be spent at Macao, and Deep Water Bay will be disposed of, if we can find a purchaser, or the works demolished.

The return we expect from the capital expended on a new plant, will, we feel confident, enable us to become again a dividend paying concern at a not far distant date.

The market for our product is large and increasing and I am sure will easily absorb the output of a new plant. The plant which will be chosen by our works' manager in conjunction with expert technical advisers at Home, will be of the very latest type and will amongst other things enable us to manufacture rapid hardening cement, which is already finding such a ready market at Home and on the Continent, and which commands a much higher price than ordinary Portland cement.

The Resolution.

I now beg to propose that the resolution mentioned in the notice calling this meeting, namely:—

"That the directors of the company be and they are hereby authorised to proceed with the purchase and installation at the company's works at Hok Un, of a new cement plant and to expend on the purchase and installation of such new cement plant a sum of up to but not exceeding \$3,500,000."

be passed as an extraordinary resolution and I shall be glad if some shareholder will kindly second this. Mr. J. H. Taggart seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

CINEMA NEWS.

"THE ACTRESS" AT THE QUEEN'S.

Melito-Goldwyn-Mayer's "The Actress," starring Norma Shearer, which will be screened at the Queen's Theatre from to-day to Saturday, should please even the most blasé movie fan. The story is the screen adaptation of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's "Trelawney of the Wells," which has periodically thrilled theatre audiences since the day of early '90s.

The story is of a beautiful actress and her love affair with a member of an aristocratic family. The screen version has been carefully directed so as to keep as closely as possible to the original story. Norma Shearer has the leading part and is supported by Roy D'Arcy, Ralph Forbes and Owen Moore.

Sam Ku West and his talented musical company will continue to appear during all performances until Saturday in an entire change of programme.

TODAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Records supplied by Messrs. Sincere Co.)
7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.
8 to 10.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music relayed from the Roof Garden of Messrs. Sincere Co., Ltd.

The death has occurred at her residence, Saighon Grange, near Chester, of the Countess Grosvenor, mother of the Duke of Westminster and widow of the late Earl of Grosvenor. She was aged 73, and was the fourth daughter of the ninth Earl of Scarborough. She married first in 1874, Earl Grosvenor, who died ten years later.

President Liner

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Pres. Jefferson... Tues. Mar. 26th
Pres. Lincoln... Tues. Apr. 9th
Pres. Madison... Tues. Apr. 23rd
Pres. Jackson... Tues. May 7th

Pres. McKinley... Tues. Mar. 19th, 4.30 a.m.
Pres. Grant... Tues. Apr. 2nd
Pres. Cleveland... Tues. Apr. 16th
Pres. Pierce... Tues. Apr. 30th

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada. Liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Suez, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Johnson... Sun. Mar. 24, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren... Sun. May 5, 2 a.m.
Pres. Monroe... Sun. Apr. 7, 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes... Sun. May 19, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson... Sun. Apr. 21, 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk... Sun. June 2, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jefferson... Mar. 16th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland... Apr. 9th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant... Mar. 26th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison... Apr. 13th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln... Mar. 30th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce... Apr. 23rd, 6 p.m.

For Bookings, Passengers and Freight Information apply to

PEDDER BUILDING, Ground Floor.

Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795

Cable Address "Dollar"

CANTON BRANCH—4, SHA KEE STREET.

Dollar Steamship Line

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AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

For SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE via MANILA, ILOILO, SANDAKAN, BALEKAPAN and RABAU.

S.S. "CHRONOS" sails on/about ... 4th April

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FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME). TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

PASSAGE RATES TO

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £75.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

From Hong Kong.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails on/about 19th Mar.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on/about 26th Mar.

S.S. "ROSALEA" ... Sails on/about 19th Apr.

M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on/about 26th Apr.

From Hong Kong.

S.S. "PIAVE" ... Sails on/about 23rd Mar.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on/about 2nd Apr.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "OMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 2nd May

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1330. Agents.

GERMAN VESSEL ON THE ROCKS.

STRIKES BUTTON ISLAND NEAR SHANGHAI.

TOTAL LOSS FEARED.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd cargo steamer Gieszen is reported to have struck the Button on Tuesday evening and after being rammed on the rocks the whole night, her back broke. The P. & O. steamer Khiva, which was on her way from Shanghai to Hong Kong, came to her rescue and took off three passengers and most of the crew. The remainder took refuge on Button Island. It is believed that there are no casualties, but it is feared that the steamer is a total loss. The Gieszen was passing through the strait between Bonham Island and Button Island, taking the short-cut passage to Shanghai. The latest report is that the two salvage tugs "Saucy" and "St. Samson" have gone to the scene of the disaster. The ship is about 113 miles from Shanghai.

The local agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company of Bremen, Messrs. Melchers & Company, interviewed by our representative said that the vessel has no cargo for, or from Hong Kong on board. The vessel made the trip to Shanghai direct from Singapore. She left Bremen on her outward voyage on January 12th, and, touching at Hamburg and Rotterdam, she met with bad weather in European waters which delayed her arrival at Singapore. She was due to arrive at Shanghai on March 5th. The agents have not received any official report of the mishap, and have not chartered any tugs to go to the assistance of the vessel.

The S.S. Gieszen.

The S.S. Gieszen was built in 1915 by the Northumberland Steamship Co., Ltd., of Howden-on-Tyne, Newcastle as the S.S. Southwestern. She has a net tonnage of 4,095 tons and gross, 6,513 tons. Her dimensions are Length 420 ft., Beam 23 ft., and Depth 28 ft. Her engines developing 682 N.H.P. were installed by Messrs. Richardson Westgarth & Co., Ltd., of Hartlepool, and are capable of 12½ knots. Her last visit to the port was on November 4th, 1928. Captain J. Oetken is in command with a crew of 6 officers and 43 men.

The Weather.

On Tuesday, the Shanghai weather report gave a W.S.W. wind with force 6, which would disperse any possibility of fog. However, the channel between Bonham Island and the Button is well-known as a dangerous passage, but is generally used by steamers as a short cut, saving some 22 miles. The tide through the strait is also very strong.

The P. & O. steamer Khiva is due to arrive here to-morrow.

TWO NEW ARRIVALS.

SYLVAN ARROW AND TAIFUN.

The S.S. Sylvan Arrow (American) and S.S. Taifun (German) which arrived yesterday made their first visit to the port.

The S.S. Sylvan Arrow arrived from Beaumont, Texas and Los Angeles, with a heavy cargo of kerosene and bulk oil for this port. She is owned by the Standard Transportation Company, for whom the Standard Oil Company of New York are the local agents. She was built in 1918 by the New York S.B. Co., Ltd., Camden, N.J., for the owners with a net tonnage of 4,858 tons, and gross 7,797 tons. Her dimensions are: Length 487.0 ft., Beam 82.7 ft., and Depth 32.8 ft. She was engaged by the builders to 588 N.H.P. Captain Fred Sandberg is in command with a crew of 40 Europeans. The vessel is berthed at the S.O.C.O.N.Y. wharves at Lai Chi Kok.

S.S. Taifun.

The S.S. Taifun is a German vessel owned by Kauffahrts, A.G., Messrs. Thorsen being the local agents. The vessel arrived from Lisbon and European ports. She was built in 1920 by the Monmouth S.B. Co., Ltd. of Chepstow as the S.S. Fiume. Her net tonnage is 4,048 and gross 6,594 tons. The vessel's dimensions are: Length 412.4 ft., Beam 85.8 ft., and Depth 34.6 ft. She has two steam turbine engines geared to a single shaft developing 678 N.H.P. The engines were installed by the Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.

MARINE COURT CASES.

13 YEAR OLD STEERSMAN DISCHARGED.

The 13 year old steerboardman of a cargo boat was before Commander G. F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday morning for mooring outside five others alongside the S.S. Leung Chow. The defendant pleaded guilty, but the Magistrate declined to convict him as he wished to hear more about the case.

In answer to the Magistrate's question as to who put the boat alongside, the defendant said that a launch towed his boat alongside the ship and left him there. The mistress of the cargo boat was present in Court and said that the defendant was her son. She was ashore when the police arrested him. The Magistrate discharged the defendant with a caution, and remarked that he was not responsible for the offence.

No Permit.

For mooring his cinder boat in the Typhoon Shelter at Causeway Bay, a Chinese boatman was fined \$5 or five days' hard labour.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "NAGPORE."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 13th MARCH, 1929.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at extra risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 2nd April, 1929, or they will not be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MAORINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Hong Kong, 13th Mar., 1929. [7520]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "PORTHOS."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 13th MARCH, 1929.

FROM MARSEILLES, etc., Also BRINDISI CARGO FROM BORDEAUX, COGNAC, etc.

EX S.S. "TETUAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent. All Claims must be sent to the Underwriter before Friday, the 22nd March, 1929, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 19th March, 1929. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. L. LEEDOS, Agents. Hong Kong, 13th Mar., 1929. [7519]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "J A V A"

loading on or about 20th March

For

PORT SAID, HAVRE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

OTHER SAILINGS:—

M.V. "Australia" ... 8th Mar.

M.V. "Chile" ... 31st Mar.

M.S. "Africa" ... 18th Apr.

M.V. "Malaya" ... 23rd Mar.

M.S. "Siam" ... 27th Mar.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "MERIONES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 14th March.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th March, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd April, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 14th March, 1929. [7522]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

THE Motor Vessel "O F I L E"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th March, 1929, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 15th March, 1929, at 10 a.m. All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 20th March, 1929, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents. Hong Kong, 11th Mar., 1929. [7511]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "GOTTINGEN"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and ROSTOCK, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargoes are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

Consignees are Further Notified that the Steamer "GOTTINGEN" has taken at BREMEN and HAMBURG through Cargo for HONG KONG, EX S.S. "KONG HAIWANG," S.S. "KONG BING," S.S. "ALICE," S.S. "ARISTOS," S.S. "KONG STEWARD," S.S. "MARLAND," S.S. "ERIK," S.S. "LEICHTER No. 166," S.S. "NIX" and S.S. "NEPTUN," from STAVANGER, OSLO, OSKARSHAMN, HELSINGBORG, STETTIN and GOTTINGEN.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of March, 1929, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe at 10 a.m. on the 14th of March, 1929. No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized. Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature. MELCHERS & CO., Agents. Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, Hong Kong, 8th Mar., 1929 [7504]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO JAVA

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISAROE	S'PAT & AMOT	21st Mar.	23rd Feb. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK	DALAT, K'UTONG & AMOT	25th Mar.	27th Mar. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM	JAVA, MAKASSAR	30th Mar.	23rd Mar.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	20th Mar.	22nd Mar.	AMOT & SHANGHAI

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONG KONG	FROM MANILA
TJIMANOEK	27th March, 4 p.m.	30th March

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and to other parts of the Dutch East Indies. Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities. Travel in comfort on first class steamers, having excellent accommodation for passengers, a European Doctors and Wireless telegraphy.

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OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai & Northern Ports:—

M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... due here on or about the 16th Mar.

M.V. "RUER" ... due here on or about the 5th April

M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... due here on or about the 19th April

M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... due here on or about the 29th April

M.V. "SAUERLAND" ... due here on or about the 17th May

S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... due here on or about the 29th May

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "HAVENSTEIN" ... sailing from here on or about the 16th Mar.

M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 28th Mar.

M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 6th April

M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 16th April

M.V. "RUER" ... sailing from here on or about the 4th May

M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 18th May

Calling also at Marseilles.

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JEBSEN & CO.

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ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

AMOI.

Kuingschow, B. & S., Mar. 15.
Haining, Douglas, Mar. 17.
Hupsh, B. & S., Mar. 17.
Antung, B. & S., Mar. 18.
Shantung, B. & S., Mar. 19.
Haining, Douglas, Mar. 19.
Santhia, B.I., Mar. 21.
Tijonidari, J.C.J.L., Mar. 22.
Haining, Douglas, Mar. 22.
Tijaroem, J.C.J.L., Mar. 23.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 31.
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 1.
Takada, P. & O., Apr. 10.

ANTWERP.

Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Taipung, B. & S., Mar. 15.
Tungo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.
St. Albans, E. & A., Mar. 30.
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 4.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 24.

BALTI PORTS.

Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 10.

BALTIMORE.

City of Dunkirk, Bank, Mar. 18.
Nairnbank, Bank, Apr. 2.
Laomedon, Bank, Apr. 10.

BANGKOK.

Cremer, J.C.J.L., Mar. 14.
Kaying, B. & S., Mar. 17.
Kuingschow, B. & S., Mar. 17.
Teau, B. & S., Mar. 18.

BOSTON.

City of Dunkirk, Bank, Mar. 18.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Mar. 19.
Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

BOMBAY.

Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 31.
Mirapora, P. & O., Apr. 1.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.

BREMEN.

Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 10.

BRINDISI.

Flavia, Dodwell's, Mar. 23.
Viminale, Dodwell's, Apr. 2.

CALCUTTA.

Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 15.
Hosang, Jardine's, Mar. 16.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 18.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Mar. 23.
Santhia, B.I., Apr. 17.
Tilawa, B.I., Apr. 23.

CEBU.

New York, States S.S., Mar. 20.
G'den M'tain, States S.S., Mar. 21.
Texas, States S.S., Apr. 3.
G'den Dragon, States S.S., Apr. 5.

CHEFOO.

Kuingschow, B. & S., Mar. 23.
Huichow, B. & S., Mar. 31.

COLOMBO.

Havenstein, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16th.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.

COPENHAGEN.

Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23.
Mirapora, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.

DALNY.

Burgenland, Jensen, Mar. 19.
Kiukiang, B. & S., Mar. 17.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Mar. 17.
Trave, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 31.
Ruh, Jensen, Apr. 2.

DUTCH PORTS.

Havenstein, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.
Patroclus, Blue Funnel, Mar. 20th.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Ermland, Jensen, Mar. 23.

FOOCHOW.

Haining, Douglas, Mar. 19.
Haining, Douglas, Mar. 15.
Haining, Douglas, Mar. 22.

GENOA.

Havenstein, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.
Keemun, Blue Funnel, Mar. 20th.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.
Ermland, Jensen, Mar. 23.
Leverkusen, Jensen, Apr. 5.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

GLASGOW.

Keemun, Blue Funnel, Mar. 20th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.
City of Khios, Bank, Mar. 23.

GOTHENBURG.

Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.
Australian, Manners, Apr. 4.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Teau, B. & S., Mar. 18.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Mar. 20.

HAMBURG.

Havenstein, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Ermland, Jensen, Mar. 23.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 2.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 3.
Australien, Manners, Apr. 4.
Leverkusen, Jensen, Apr. 5.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
City of Khartoum, Bank, Apr. 13.

HAYRE.

Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Keemun, B.F., Mar. 20th.
Australian, Manners, Mar. 27.
Eurypylus, B.F., Apr. 20.

HONOLULU.

Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 20.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 23.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.

HULL.

Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16th.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.

ILOILO.

New York, States S.S., Mar. 20.
G'den M'tain, States S.S., Mar. 21.
Texas, States S.S., Apr. 3.
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 4.

JAPAN PORTS.

Fokastuma Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 14.
Sumatra, Gilman, Mar. 14.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 15.
Santhia, B.I., Mar. 15th.
Burgenland, Jensen, Mar. 16th.
Naldera, P. & O., Mar. 16.

Kobe.

Rosandra, Dodwell's, Mar. 18.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 18.
Fooksang, Jardine's, Mar. 17.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Mar. 17.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Mar. 17.
City of Delhi, Bank, Mar. 18.

Kobe.

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.
Duchessa D'Aosta, D'well, Mar. 19.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.
Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Mar. 19.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 19.

Kobe.

Matsumoto Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.
Santhia, P. & O., Mar. 21.
Tokyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 21.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.

Kobe.

Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.
Karmala, P. & O., Mar. 22nd.
Alpore, B.I., Mar. 23.
Hakata Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Mar. 23.
Trave, Melchers, Mar. 24.

Kobe.

Lahore, P. & O., Mar. 25.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 25.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Mar. 26th.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 28.
Aches II, M.M., Apr. 9.

Kobe.

Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Arafura, E. & A., Apr. 9.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 10.
Nanking, Gilman, Apr. 10.

Kobe.

Takada, P. & O., Apr. 10.
Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 11.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 16.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 23.

Kobe.

Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.

Kobe.

Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.
Australian, Manners, Apr. 4.
City of Khartoum, Bank, Apr. 8.

Kobe.

Burgenland, Jensen, Mar. 19.
Kiukiang, B. & S., Mar. 17.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Mar. 17.
Trave, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 31.
Ruh, Jensen, Apr. 2.

Kobe.

Havenstein, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.
Patroclus, Blue Funnel, Mar. 20th.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Ermland, Jensen, Mar. 23.

Kobe.

Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 3.
Leverkusen, Jensen, Apr. 5.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
City of Khartoum, Bank, Apr. 13.

Kobe.

Golden Tide, States S.S., Mar. 19.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 23.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.

MANILA.

Taipung, B. & S., Mar. 15th.
Havenstein, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 16.
City of Dunkirk, Bank, Mar. 18.
New York, States S.S., Mar. 20.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.
G'den M'tain, States S.S., Mar. 21.
City of Guildford, Bank, Mar. 22.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.
Ermland, Jensen, Mar. 23.

MANILA.

Pres. Grant, Dollar, Mar. 26.
City of Khios, Bank, Mar. 23.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Mar. 23.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Mar. 30.
Texas, States S.S., Apr. 3.
G'den Dragon, States S.S., Apr. 5.

MANILA.

Leverkusen, Jensen, Apr. 5.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Nippon, Gilman's, Apr. 7.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 16.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MANILA.

Havenstein, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16th.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.

MANILA.

Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.

MANILA.

Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 24.
Ermland, Jensen, Mar. 24.
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 26.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30th.

MANILA.

Mirapora, P. & O., Apr. 1.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 2.
Leverkusen, Jensen, Apr. 3.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Porto, M.M., Apr. 8.

MANILA.

Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 23.

MANILA.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.

MANILA.

City of Dunkirk, Bank, Mar. 18.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Mar. 19.
Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.

MANILA.

Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Nairnbank, Bank, Apr. 2.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Apr. 14.

MANILA.

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MANILA.

Burgenland, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Mar. 17.
Tijaroem, J.C.J.L., Mar. 23.

MANILA.

Trave, Melchers, Mar. 23.

MANILA.

Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.

MANILA.

Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.

MANILA.

Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.

MANILA.

Cremer, J.C.J.L., Mar. 14.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 15.
Hosang, Jardine's, Mar. 16.

MANILA.

Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16th.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.

MANILA.

Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 23.
Mantua, P. & O., Mar. 29th.
Formosa, Gilman, Mar. 30.

MANILA.

Protislaus, B.F., Mar. 30.
Carnavonshire, Jardine's, Apr. 1.
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 1.

MANILA.

Pres. Grant, Dollar, Apr. 2.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.

MANILA.

Aches II, M.M., Apr. 9.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Arafura, E. & A., Apr. 9.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Duchessa D'Aosta, D'well, Mar. 19.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Mar. 19.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.
Shantung, B. & S., Mar. 19.
Tuketo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 20.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Matsumoto Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.
Hosang, Jardine's, Mar. 20.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 21.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Sauthia, P. & O., Mar. 21.
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 21.
Toyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 21.
Hakata Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Karmala, P. & O., Mar. 22.
Tijonidari, J.C.J.L., Mar. 22.
Alpore, B.I., Mar. 23.
Chankang, Jardine's, Mar. 24.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Sunning, B. & S., Mar. 24.
Trave, Melchers, Mar. 24.
Formosa, Gilman, Mar. 25.
Lahore, P. & O., Mar. 25.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 25.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Mar. 26.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 28.
Aches II, M.M., Apr. 9.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Nanking, Gilman, Apr. 10.
Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 11.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Coblentz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 13.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Cremer, J.C.J.L., Mar. 14.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 15.
Hosang, Jardine's, Mar. 16.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16th.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 23.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Mantua, P. & O., Mar. 29th.
Formosa, Gilman, Mar. 30.
Protislaus, B.F., Mar. 30.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Carnavonshire, Jardine's, Apr. 1.
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 1.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Pres. Grant, Dollar, Apr. 2.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Aches II, M.M., Apr. 9.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Arafura, E. & A., Apr. 9.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Nanking, Gilman, Apr. 10.
Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 11.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Coblentz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 13.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Burgenland, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Mar. 17.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Sunning, B. & S., Mar. 24.
Trave, Melchers, Mar. 24.
Formosa, Gilman, Mar. 25.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Lahore, P. & O., Mar. 25.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 25.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Mar. 26.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 28.
Aches II, M.M., Apr. 9.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Arafura, E. & A., Apr. 9.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Nanking, Gilman, Apr. 10.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 11.
Coblentz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 12.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Achilles left for London Mar. 5.

Afrika due from Scandinavian Ports Mar. 13.
Ajax due from Singapore Mar. 27.
Aki Maru due from Sydney Mar. 21.

Aki Maru left for Singapore Mar. 4.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 14th Mar.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICHANG"	On 17th Mar.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALNY	"KIUKIANG"	On 17th Mar.	8 a.m.
AMOI & NEWCHANG	"HUPEH"	On 17th Mar.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIUKIANG"	On 17th Mar.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 17th Mar.	Noon
HAIPHONG, HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 17th Mar.	5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 18th Mar.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 18th Mar.	6 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 19th Mar.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KIANGSU"	On 19th Mar.	10 a.m.
WAKAIWAI, CHIAO & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Mar.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 24th Mar.	8 a.m.
WAKAIWAI, CHIAO & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 24th Mar.	8 a.m.
WAKAIWAI, CHIAO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 31st Mar.	8 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. Excellent & Most Comfortable Service. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamers	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Hong Kong
TAIPING	15th March	15th March
CHANGTE	18th April	18th April
TAIPING	14th May	14th May
CHANGTE	11th June	11th June

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hong Kong.

City of Dunkirk	via Suez Canal	18th March
City of London	via Suez Canal	10th April
City of New York	via Suez Canal	8th May
City of Lille	via Suez Canal	17th May

Subject to Change without Notice

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PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... 19th March
M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 14th April

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Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furprince

King's Building.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
G. METZINGER ... 28th Mar.	CHENONCEAUX ... 28th Mar.
PORTHOS ... 9th Apr.	ATHOS II ... 9th Apr.
CHENONCEAUX ... 23rd Apr.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 23rd Apr.
ATHOS II ... 7th May	SPHINX ... 7th May
D'ARTAGNAN ... 21st May	ANGKOR ... 21st May
SPHINX ... 4th June	ANDRE LERON ... 4th June
ANGKOR ... 18th June	G. METZINGER ... 18th June
ANDRE LERON ... 2nd July	ANGERS ... 2nd July

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE

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Telephone: C. 651 and 740

8, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	Hour	12th MARCH, 1929					13th MARCH, 1929				
		Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Weather	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Wladivostok	12	29.43	74.9	84	...	...	29.46	75.8	7	NE	4 b
Nemuro	11	29.61	75.2	...	W	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	29.79	75.0	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	29.83	73.7	...	E	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kochi	...	29.94	76.5	...	SW	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	30.04	76.0	...	NW	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	30.10	74.3	...	N	1	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	30.14	74.5	...	NW	2	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	30.18	76.5	...	NNE	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	29.96	76.1	...	W	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	29.82	75.7	42	85	NW	4	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	12	30.05	76.3	44	28	WSW	4	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	30.12	76.5	46	43	WSW	4	...	...	...	...
Gutzlaff	...	30.24	76.1	48	63	E	1	...	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	...	30.17	76.3	58	64	SSE	4	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	30.11	76.4	60	89	ESE	4	...	...	...	...
Swatow	11	30.25	76.3	59	63	E	4	...	...	...	...
Taiho	...	30.17	76.2	65	...	W	2	...	...	...	...
Taiwan	...	30.14	76.5	70	...	NE	4	...	...	...	...
Koshu	...	30.12	76.5	72	...	NNE	4	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	...	30.17	76.2	63	...	E	2	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	30.09	76.4	63	59	E	2	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	30.08	76.4	63	...	ENE	4	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	30.08	76.1	63	51	NE	4	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	30.07	76.3	68	85	NE	3	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	30.04	76.3	67	78	NE	6	...	...	...	...
Phulien	15	30.07	76.8	68	60	SSE	1	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	30.00	76.2	72	...	ENE	4	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.84	76.7	79	...	E	7	...	...	...	...
Basco	14	29.99	76.1	68	73	NE	2	...	...	...	...
Aparri	...	29.97	76.1	78	82	ENE	4	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.94	76.0	75	83	NNE	2	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.84	75.7	82	54	NW	4	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.85	75.8	86	52	SW	3	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.85	76.1	77	92	SSE	4	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.84	75.7	79	90	N	3	...	...	...	...
Tacolban	...	29.79	75.6	86	61	NE	6	...	...	...	...
Hilo	...	29.82	76.7	79	85	ENE	2	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	29.79	75.6	86	61	NE	6	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	29.82	76.7	79	85	ENE	2	...	...	...	...
Saipan	...	29.79	75.6	86	61	NE	6	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.79	75.6	86	61	NE	2	4.22	29.82	75.7	5
Yap	11.60	29.80	75.6	86	61	NE	4	0	29.85	75.8	ENE
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.79	75.6	86	61	NE	4	6	29.85	75.8	76, 91, NW

March 13d. 11h. 00m.—A new anticyclone has formed over S.E. Mongolia.

Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.51 inches, against an average of 4.04 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 14th.

District	Forecast
1.—Former Channel	N.E. winds, moderate; generally cloudy, misty.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamook	
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Mar. 14th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.09	30.09	30.10
Temperature	63	59	69
Humidity	69	82	65
Wind	...	...	...
Direction	N	Calm	NW
Force	2	0	3
Weather	B	CM	O
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 11h: 64

Lowest open-air Temperature, 13h: 59

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

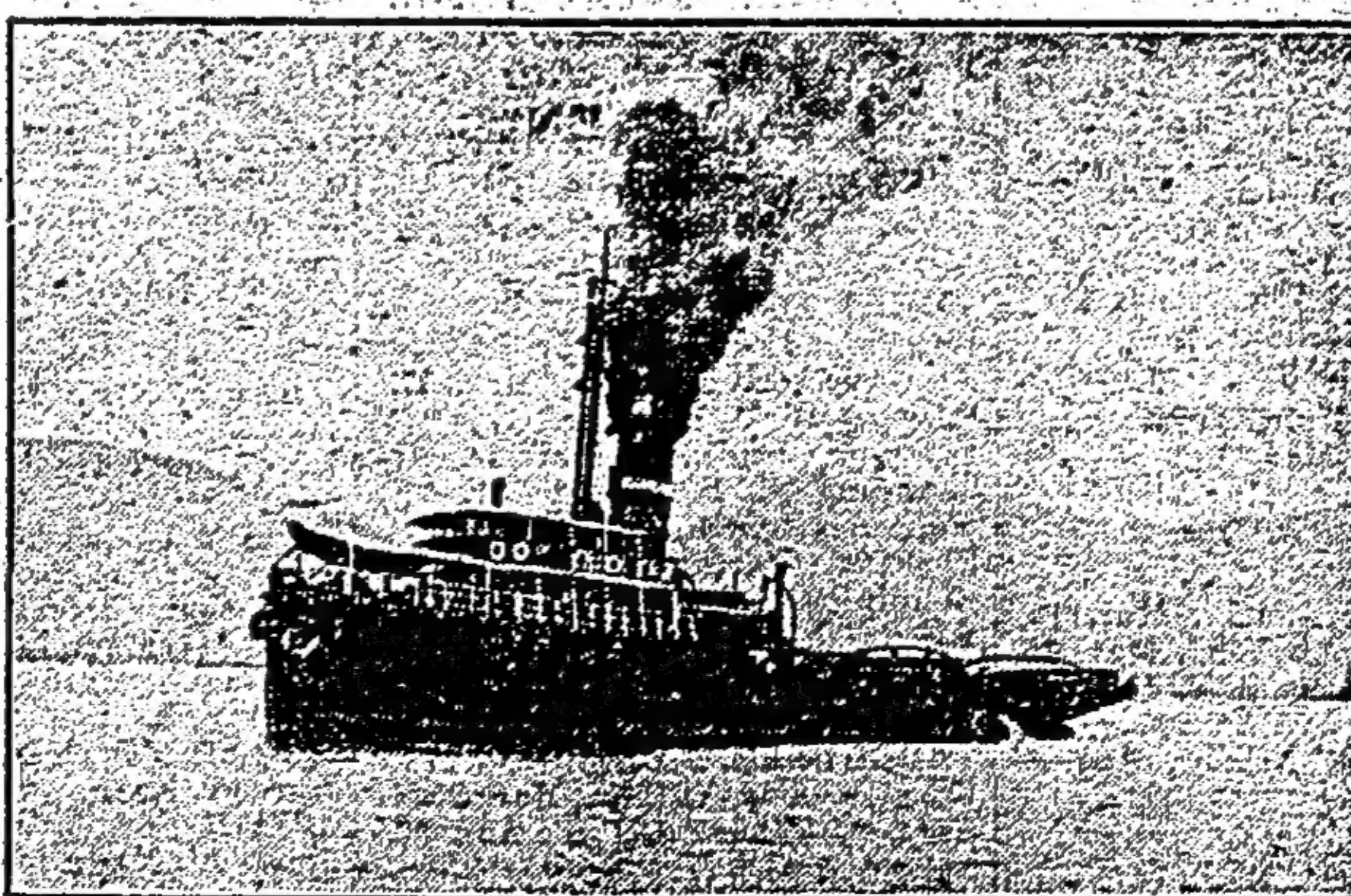
AFTER YOU GO AWAY

and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the Weekly Press to be sent to you. We, at 11, Ice House Street, will do the rest.

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"Henry Keswick"

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING" "HANGSANG" "CHAKSANG" "KWONGSANG"	Sun., 17th Mar., at 7 a.m. Wed., 20th Mar., at 7 a.m. Sun., 24th Mar., at 7 a.m. Wed., 27th Mar., at 7 a.m.
Kobe via MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Sun., 17th Mar., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"YUENANG"	Satur., 23rd Mar., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" "KUTSANG"	Satur., 16th Mar., at 3 p.m. Satur., 23rd Mar., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Sun., 17th Mar., at 10 a.m. Fri., 14th Apr., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEIPSHING"	Thurs., 14th Mar., at 5 p.m.
CANTON	"YATSHING"	Thurs., 14th Mar., at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

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GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

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Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	...	3rd April
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	...	1st May
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	...	29th May
Steamship "GLENNIFFER"	...	26th June

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	...	16th March
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	1st April
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	...	13th April
Steamship "PENBROOKSHIRE"	...	29th April
Steamship "GLENNIFFER"	...	11th May

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—

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FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:

Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.

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NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:

Freight S.S. "Schlesien"	...	departure 23rd Mar.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	...	departure 10th April
Freight S.S. "Dessau"	...	departure 22nd April
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ"	...	departure 4th May
Express Freight S.S. "Franken"	...	departure 20th May
Pass. M.S. "FULDA"	...	departure 1st June

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers)

Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	...	due here 17th Mar.
Freight M.S. "Tava"	...	due here 24th Mar.
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ"	...	due here 12th April
Freight S.S. "Franken"	...	due here 25th April
Pass. M.S. "FULDA"	...	due here 7th May
Freight S.S. "Main"	...	due here 23rd May

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA

DIRECT SIX WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO

RABAU, KUION, KALILI, WITU
CARGO TO SAMARAI, KAWIENG, MADANG, SALAMOA, LOMBROM AND ALL OTHER PORTS IN NEW GUINEA WILL BE ACCEPTED ON THROUGH BILLING WITH TRANSSHIPMENT AT RABAU.
Next departure: S.S. "BREMERHAVEN" ... departure at 10th Apr.

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TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1929.

Steamship	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 29	Mar. 23	Mar. 28	Mar. 23	Apr. 6
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 13	Apr. 27
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 1	May 4	May 7	May 4	May 18
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 18	June 1
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 8	June 22
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 26	June 29	July 2	June 29	July 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 10	July 13	July 16	July 13	July 27
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 3	Aug. 17
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 21	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 24	Sept. 7
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 7	Sept. 21

E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec

every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow,

Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Mar. 29	Mar. 31	EMPRESS OF FRANCE	Apr. 5
Apr. 19	Apr. 21	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 25

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

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THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.

£120, £114, £110, £102, £83; via SAN FRANCISCO.

£840, £840 via JAPAN and STRAIT.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TAIYO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Mar.

TENYO MARU ... Wednesday, 27th Mar.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Monday, 25th Mar.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 5th Apr.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HAZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Mar.

BAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 6th Apr.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Mar.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Apr.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SADO MARU ... Sunday, 17th Mar.

TOTORI MARU ... Thursday, 28th Mar.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BAKUYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Apr.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 5th Apr.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TAKETOYO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Mar.

MAYEASHI MARU ... Thursday, 28th Mar.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

AKI MARU ... Sunday, 17th Mar.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

MOBIOKA MARU ... Friday, 15th Mar.

NAGTAO MARU ... Friday, 29th Mar.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU (omit S'hai), Saturday, 16th Mar.

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Mar.

AKI MARU (Nagasaki direct), Friday, 22nd Mar.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 16,397. THROUGH CARGO 8,898 TONS.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the returns at the Harbour Office of cargo carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

Ship	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
British	1,230	1,230
Hop Sang	—	—
American	11,768	—
Sylvan Arrow	—	—
French	—	293
Andre Lebon	—	—
Song Bo	—	—
Limchow	—	100
Cremer	—	367
Amoy	—	1,170
Norwegian	—	1,170
Hiran	—	—
Bangkok	500	200
Japanese	—	200
Amazon	—	—
Maru	850	5,642
Sumawa	—	—
Maru	—	—
Keelung	2,800	—
Portuguese	—	3,439
Tinze	—	—
Canton	75	—
Chinese	—	75
Wing Lee	—	—
Port Bayard	400	—
Kok King	—	—
Macao	30	—
Total	16,397	8,898

Arrivals and Departures. The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

Ship	Arr.	Dep.
British	1	6
American	1	2
French	3	2
Dutch	1	0
Norwegian	1	0
Japanese	3	0
Portuguese	1	1
Chinese	2	3
Italian	0	1
Total	13	16

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

The following first class passengers left by the s.s. President Taft for San Francisco on March 12th:—
Mr. Charles H. Button, Mr. E. K. Fernandez, Mrs. Elizabeth Fetter, Mr. W. A. Haskell, Mr. John Sazky, Mr. J. F. Bell, Miss Margaret Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Biddle, Miss Edith Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Hoover, Mr. Stephen Hoover, Miss Emma E. Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hobbs, Miss Gertrude Hobbs, Mr. Chas. Albrecht, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Bittendorf, Master W. Bittendorf, Miss M. Bittendorf, Master J. Bittendorf, Mr. M. F. Backus, Mr. Walter C. Brune, Mrs. Marjorie Brune, Master Alan Brune, Master Carl Brune, Mr. J. Ferry, Mrs. Sarah Gearon, Mrs. Edith Gideon.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

S.S. HELIKON SOLD.

TO RUN IN CONJUNCTION WITH S.S. LYEMOON.

The Norwegian vessel Helikon, owned by the Bruugard & Kihlstrud Company (Messrs. Thorsen & Co., local agents) has been sold to the Chinese shipping firm Wo Fat Sing for about £20,000 sterling. The new owners intend to put the vessel on the Hong Kong Saigon Service in conjunction with the s.s. Lyemoon for both cargo and passenger service.

The s.s. Helikon was built in 1915 at the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., with a net tonnage of 1,335 tons, and gross 2,233 tons. She was engaged by the builders to 215 N.H.P. Her dimensions are Length 270.6 ft., Beam 40.1 ft., and Depth 14.4 ft. The vessel arrived a few days ago from the South and is at present at the Kowloon Docks where she is being fitted up for the new service. The owners state that the vessel will be chartered on her first voyage, but on return will commence running to Saigon. The s.s. Helikon has been engaged on the Bangkok Strait Settlements run for the last ten years. When completed she will carry about 1,000 passengers.

Following the sale of the Helikon a number of changes in the officer personnel of the company's vessels have taken place. Captain William Lee, who returned from leave last month, will assume command of the s.s. Halvard. Captain Shearer, formerly of the s.s. Halvard, will command the other company's steamer, the Apoey. Captain William Anderson of the s.s. Apoey will take charge of the s.s. Helikon.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Ship	Passengers
Andre Lebon (French)	14
Song Bo (French) Hai-phong	17
Limchow (French) Canton	99
Cremer (Dutch) Amoy and Swatow	1,360
Total	1,490

(Continued on next Column.)

ARRIVALS.

March 13th.
Wing Lee, Chinese str., 641 tons, Capt. F. Smith, from Fort Bayard, Saikong Wharf.—Yiu Yuen Co.

March 13th.

Albert Sarraut, French str., 1,181 tons, Capt. A. Hebert, from Saigon, buoy No. 018.—Messageries Maritimes.

Amazon Maru, Japanese str., 2,823 tons, Capt. T. Motoshima, from Shanghai, buoy No. 48.—O.S.K.

Canton Maru, Japanese str., 1,613 tons, Capt. C. Mikami, from Keelung, O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Cremer, Dutch str., 2,784 tons, Capt. G. J. Hansen, from Swatow, buoy No. 410.—J.C.J.L.

Escondido, Norwegian str., 937 tons, Capt. O. Jacobsen, from Bangkok, buoy No. 046.—K. Larsen & Co.

Hai Ning, British str., 833 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Swatow, Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Imataca, Norwegian str., 943 tons, Capt. Johnsen, from Bangkok, buoy No. 338.—K. Larsen & Co.

Nagato, British str., 5,233 tons, Capt. C. W. Cartwright, D.S.C., from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Portosha, French str., 13,591 tons, Capt. Monod, from Marseilles, Maritimes.

Song Bo, French str., 730 tons, Capt. J. Bonhomme, from Hai-phong, buoy No. 838.—Messageries Maritimes.

Taijun, German str., 4,048 tons, Capt. Escherhaus, from Lisbon, buoy No. 429.—Thoresen & Co.

Yei Jun Maru, Japanese str., 1,284 tons, Capt. R. Taketomi, from Canton, buoy No. C44.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

March 13th.

Chikham, for Kwang Chow Wan, Cremer, for Singapore.

Haidis, for Hongkong, Mao Lee, for Tungtau.

Nagato, for Shanghai, Newchwang, for Shanghai, Portosha, for Shanghai, Shansi, for Santiao.

Yei Jun, for Weihaiwei.

Hiran (Norwegian) Bangkok and Swatow.

Wing Lee (Chinese) Fort Bayard.

Total

2,351

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, SUMATRA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND, PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,136	16th Mar.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Mar.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"PADUA"	9,307	30th Mar.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KALWA"	9,960	30th Mar.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"MIRZAPORE"	9,715	1st Apr.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"NALDERA"	16,088	13th Apr.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KARNATA"	9,123	20th Apr.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"MANTUA"	10,944	27th Apr.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"NAGPORE"	9,523	4th May	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KALWA"	9,114	11th May	Marseilles, London, etc.
"MORBA"	10,853	18th May	Marseilles, London, etc.
"LAHORE"	9,352	1st June	Marseilles, London, etc.
"DELTA"	9,097	8th June	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KASHGAR"	9,318	15th June	Marseilles, London, etc.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,088	22nd June	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	29th June	Marseilles, London, etc.
"BANPUA"	16,001	6th July	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KHYBER"	9,114	13th July	Marseilles, London, etc.
"MALWA"	10,980	20th July	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KARNATA"	9,123	27th July	Marseilles, London, etc.
"MORBA"	10,853	3rd Aug.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"MANTUA"	10,944	10th Aug.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KASHGAR"	9,318	17th Aug.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KALWA"	9,960	24th Aug.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"MANTUA"	10,944	31st Aug.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KASHGAR"	9,318	7th Sept.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KALWA"	9,960	14th Sept.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"MANTUA"	10,944	21st Sept.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KASHGAR"	9,318	28th Sept.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KALWA"	9,960	5th Oct.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"MANTUA"	10,944	12th Oct.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"KASHGAR"	9,318	19th Oct.	Marseilles, London, etc.

+ Calls Casablanca.

* Cargo only.

Freight connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Omdurman, Khartoum, Port Sudan, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khartoum Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Ship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	21st Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SANTHA"	7,754	17th Apr.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	30th Apr.	do.
"TALMA"	7,754	14th May	do.
"TARADA"	9,949	1st May	do.
"TALMA"	9,018	17th May	do.

AL—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Ship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Mar.	Manila, Sandakan, Tharakan, etc.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	3rd May	do.
"TALMA"	9,960	31st May	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd Aug.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, India, Cebu, etc.

Freight connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Ship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"NALDERA"	16,088	16th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"SANTHA"	7,754	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KARNATA"	9,123	28th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ALIPORE"	9,573	23rd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"LAHORE"	9,352	30th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MANTUA"	10,944	27th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KIDDERPORE"	9,234	3rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TILAWA"	10,000	31st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAKIWA"	9,352	7th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	6,000	9th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TARADA"	9,949	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,318	23rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALWA"	9,960	30th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MORBA"	10,853	7th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TALMA"	9,018	14th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"FEBIM"	7,648	21st May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"DELTA"	9,097	28th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"RAJPUTANA"	16,088	4th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	11th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,318	18th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"BANPUA"	16,001	25th June	

